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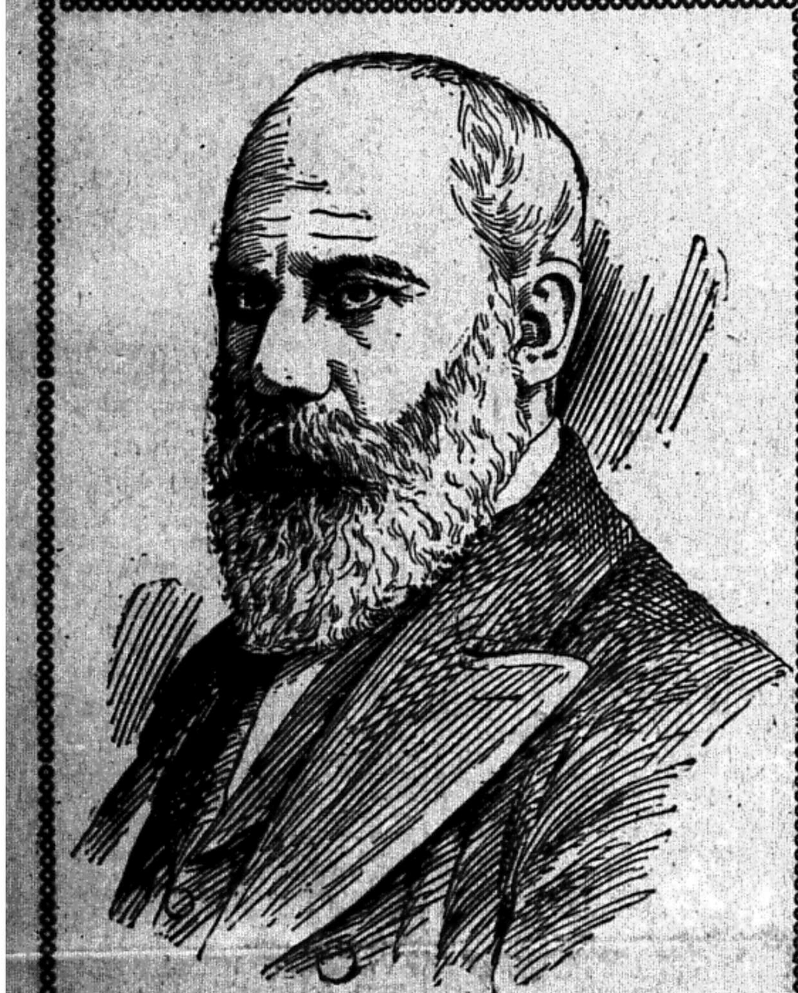
LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

DANIEL DE LEON, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DISCUSSES "THE ISSUES" OF THE CAMPAIGN, BY WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES SEEK TO PILFER THE WORKING CLASS OF THEIR VOTES IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY CONTINUE CAPITALIST MISRULE

A LETTER THAT EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD READ



Daniel De Leon.

To the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of New York.

Comrades.—Never before in the history of the land, has the ruling class of the country shown how necessary to the continuance of their misrule is a state of mental bewilderment among the working class regarding the political issues that affect the workingman. Accordingly, the air is full with the platform declarations of the Republican and Democratic parties on the "regulation of trusts," on "good and bad trusts," on the "tariff as a trust breeder," on "reciprocity," on "canals," on the "purchase of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania by the Government," etc., etc.—a veritable sand and dust storm to blind, confuse, bewilder the workingman voter, and in his bewilderment pilfer his vote for the system of production that is cornerstoned on the pilfering of his pockets. For this very reason, never before has it been so necessary for the workingman to hold fast as to a sheet anchor to the economic and political interests of his own class, to look at facts with a clear eye, and to judge them with a clear head.

Look at the men who run and who are the leading candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. Who are they? All of them are men controlling or representing those who control some industry or another that employs vast numbers of workingmen. Are these capitalists in the game of politics like Devery, for the sake of personal resentment, or are they there for their health? Surely not. They are there for the protection of their own industrial or economic interests. They are there because they are clear enough upon their class interests to know that masterhood of the public offices is essential to the continuance of the industrial system of capitalism on which they fatten. What, then, is this system of capitalism? What does it mean to the workingman? Let the census figures answer:

In our own State of New York, according to the census of 1900, 22 per cent. of the workingmen employed in mechanical and manufacturing industries were out of work. And conditions were no better elsewhere. In Pennsylvania the number of the unemployed was 21 per cent.; in Wisconsin 27 per cent.; in Indiana 39 per cent.; while in Massachusetts the figure of the unemployed rose to 126,000, and so on throughout the land. As a matter of course, with this ever rising superabundance in the supply of labor, we find the wages, or earnings, of labor declining. The same census shows that the average annual earnings of the workingmen fell, from $444 in 1890, to $437 in 1900. Furthermore, the same census tells us that, at the same time that the earnings of the workingman fell, his gross product rose, from $2200 in 1890, to $2450 in 1900. Finally, the census figures reveal the fact that, calculated by the piece, instead of the day, wages fell fully 33 per cent. in these ten year, leaving to the workingman barely 18 per cent. of his own product purchased at retail, as the pittance of his share in the fabulous wealth that he brought forth.

What do these facts tell and prove to the workingman? They tell and prove to him this:

In the framework of the capitalist system the workingman does not figure as a human being. He figures merely as a merchandise—just as beef, leather, or heads of cattle. Workingmen are told of their "wages." But what is "wages"? "Wages" is but a fumigated word to conceal a very ill-smelling one. The word concealed is "price." The "WAGES of the workingman" stands for the "PRICE of the workingman." When the workingman gets as "wages" $1 a day it means that the price of the workingman in the Labor Market is $1 a day. In his endeavor to raise his "wages," the workingman is, accordingly, engaged in raising his "price."

Labor being, under this capitalist system, an article that is sold and bought in the market, like and alongside of beef, leather and cattle, the "price" of Labor is regulated by the identical economic law that regulates the price of beef, leather, cattle, etc. The larger the supply of beef and the lower the demand, the lower will be the price of beef; the lower the supply of beef and the larger the demand, the higher will be the price. Raise the supply relatively to the demand, and prices will go down; lower the supply relatively to the demand and prices will go up. Just now the price of coal is mounting upward. Why? Because of the scarcity of the article; when plentiful again, the price will go down. This law of prices Labor cannot escape while capitalism lasts. While capitalism lasts, the price of Labor—wages—can be high only when the supply falls below the demand.

Now then, under capitalism, the supply of Labor will ever be in excess, and in ever-increasing excess, of the demand. Improved machinery enables ever fewer men to produce ever more plentiful wealth. The improved machine displaces Labor. Every workingman displaced raises the supply of Labor above the demand, and inevitably lowers prices—the wages—of the working class. In other words, although Labor is the sole producer of all wealth, the share it gets of its own product must decline while the capitalist system lasts—and all the while, the capitalist class, which performs no useful labor whatever, pockets an ever larger share of the plunder. And we have seen that every time the workingman rises to counteract this result of the capitalist system of production, and demands a larger share of his own product, he is clubbed, shot or "enjoined" by order of the Republican and Democratic place—men alike.

Can the "regulation of Trusts" mend the evil? The workingmen have seen that the share of the wealth that they produce depends upon the supply of and the demand for Labor in the Labor Market. "Regulation of Trusts" leaves Labor out in the cold. Improved machinery privately owned, together with improved methods of production, will continue to displace workingmen, will thereby continue to raise the supply of Labor in the Labor Market, and will thereby continue to lower the price—the wages—of the workingman.

Can a high tariff, or a tinkering with it, bring relief? To-day, high or low, or no tariff leaves untouched the ills that afflict the workingman. The supply of Labor will continue to rise in the Labor Market.

Can "reciprocity," can "improved canals," can "reduction in taxes" improve matters? Not for the workingman. He remains a merchandise in the Labor Market, and as such his share in the product of his toil sinks, and must ever sink lower.

Can the demagogic Democratic proposition to have a Democratic party government buy out the anthracite fields bring relief? Is not the Brooklyn Bridge run by the Republican-Democratic government of New York City, and are not the wages of the bridge employees subject to the price of Labor in the Labor Market, the same as with any other private concern?

The fact stands out clear. The workingman can not check his decline toward the condition of the Coolie so long as capitalism exists; and capitalism will exist so long as the political parties controlled by the capitalist class receive the support of the workingman voter. The workingman has no choice but, either to submit to ever deepening poverty and dependence, or to overthrow the capitalist system of production, put an end to the social system that degrades him to the level of a merchandise, and rear the Socialist Republic. The private ownership of the machinery of production must make room for the public ownership of the machinery of production, to the end that improved machinery shall not, as it does to-day, displace labor, but that it shall displace hours of work, and to the end that, owned and operated by those who work, the wealth produced shall belong to the working class and not to the idle Republican-Democratic capitalist class.

The Socialist Labor Party alone summons the workingmen, and shows them the way, to do this deed of manliness. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party does. As their record proves, both work equally to uphold the capitalist system of plunder, even if they have to administer the rifle-diet to the workingmen—as the Republican Odell and the Democratic Flower have done—in order to keep the workers in dumb subjection, while the spawn of the turpitude of both these parties, the "Party of Many Names," the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" party, has proved, by its long record of political corruption and log-rolling with both the Democratic and the Republican party, that the name of "Socialism," which it waives, is but the pirate's false colors waived to entrap the unwary.

In view of all this, I accept the nomination for Governor in this campaign, tendered to me by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this State. I shall do what in me lies to carry the gospel of emancipation among the disinherited of this State, and thus to urge on the day when, too clear-headed to be any longer used as political food for capitalist political cannon, the working class of this State will wipe out the system of misrule that renders them industrial food for the industrial cannon of the capitalist class.

DANIEL DE LEON.

BONA-FIDE UNIONISM

Holds Meeting and Endorses Ticket of the Socialist Labor Party

The ratification meeting of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance which was held last evening in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Socialist Labor Party was well attended, and the speakers were listened to with much attention. The collection amounted to $11.85.

August Gilhaus, president of District Alliance 49, on calling the meeting to order stated that its object was to ratify the nominations of the Socialist Labor Party in this city and State, and he appealed to the working class to support the Socialist Labor Party at the polls on election day as it is the only political party that represents the interests of the working class on the political field and, consequently, is the only political party that is worthy of their support.

"This is not a meeting of your pure and simple trade unions," said the chairman, "that is called for the purpose of ratifying some nominee on the ticket of any of the different political parties of the capitalist class, but it is a meeting called for the purpose of spreading the light of new trades unionism, called by a bona fide class-conscious trade union of the working class to endorse, to support, and to render every possible assistance to the only bona fide representative of the working class on the political field, the Socialist Labor Party."

Gilhaus then proceeded to prove that these so-called labor laws which are passed by the capitalist legislatures are nothing more or less than a sop thrown to the working class for the sole purpose of rendering them quiet, to once more make the workers docile, and to draw their attention from the conditions that they are living under, so that they might not become conscious of the fact that the interests of the working class and the capitalist class are not identical. Should they ever come to such a realization, they, the capitalist class, know that their days of exploitation and robbery would be at an end and that the wage workers would rally around the standard of the Socialist Labor Party and vote to abolish this capitalist system and usher in the Socialist Republic.

"These so-called labor laws," he continued, "are as good as dead when they are once past by the capitalist legislatures, for they were never meant to be enforced, because the capitalist class could not be expected to cut their own throats, could not be expected to commit suicide by passing, or, rather, by enforcing to the letter any law that had been passed in the interests of the working class.

"You have heard for many years the old cry of the leaders of the pure and simple trade unions that politics must be kept out of the unions, and at the same time you have witnessed these same leaders, or labor fakirs, as they are justly termed by the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, endorsing different candidates and various parties of capitalism. Many times we have witnessed labor fakirs themselves running on the tickets of the Democratic, Republican, Social Democratic and other parties that support, defend and uphold this cursed system of capitalism.

"Fellow workingmen, when these labor fakirs say that politics must be kept out of the trade unions, they mean the politics of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party."

In concluding, the chairman appealed to the wage workers to be true to themselves and their class by giving their undivided support at the ballot box to the Socialist Labor Party. The chairman then introduced as the first speaker of the evening Charles Rathkopf.

The speaker said that the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance believe in using both the economic and political weapons of the working class against their oppressors, or, in other words, they believe in using both their arms against the capitalist class, and not, as the old-style pure and simple trade unions do, fight the capitalist class with their weakest, their economic arm, and have their strongest, their political arm, tied behind their back.

"The reasons that brought the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance into existence in 1894," continued the speaker, "are responsible for its being in the field to-day, and it should have the united support of all honest and sincere Socialists who are desirous of battering to pieces the pure and simple trade unions of the Gompers-Hanna type, the unions that are keeping the working class divided, the unions that are deluding the workers with their fake and illogical doctrines, and, therefore, are leading the workers back to the shambles of capitalism.

"The only weapons that the pure and simple unions know of are the strike and the boycott, which can no longer be depended upon, and the working class can only be successful in their struggles with the capitalist class when they take the law into their own hands by electing legislators who will pass laws in the interest of the working class and also elect judges who will interpret the laws in the interest of the workers."

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, Society as it is organized to-day is divided into two great classes: the capitalist class, which owns the land, the machines, the factories, railroads, telegraphs and steamships, on one hand, and the working class, the millions who own no capital and labor in factory, mill, mine and stoking chamber, on the other; and

Whereas, There is an irrepressible struggle going on between these two classes. The first, the capitalist class, seeks to exploit the other, the laboring class, by reducing its wages, intensifying its labors, increasing the price of necessities and otherwise curtailing its economic rights. The second, the working class, seeks to secure from the capitalist class more wages, less intense labor, lower prices for necessities and greater economic liberties; and

Whereas, In this irrepressible class struggle, the capitalist class has secured control of the powers of State—the legislatures, the courts and the militia, and has utilized them to perpetuate its interests as against those of the working class by making laws detrimental to the interests of labor and by issuing injunctions and shooting workers in times of strikes; and

Whereas, the capitalist class has been able to so intrench itself through the agency of the trades unions of the Gompers-Hanna type, which have taught the false doctrine that the interests of capitalists and laborers are one and that, by their cry of "no politics in the trade union," have kept the working class in ignorance of the fact that the capitalist use the political power to lower wages break strikes and otherwise perpetuate their class interests; and

Whereas, Such unions are rightly called "capitalist unions," as their results are beneficial to the capitalist and detrimental to the working class; while their so-called leaders are characterized as "labor fakirs" because of their false teachings and cries, and their pretensions of acting in the interests of labor when really acting in the interests of capital; and

Whereas, The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is a trades union which recognizes the antagonistic interests of the capitalist and working class; which believes that capital and labor are not one, that their interests economic and political are conflicting and which, so believing, does not hesitate to declare that the parties of capitalism—the Republican, regular Democratic or Social Democratic—cannot represent the interests of labor in the halls of legislation or on the bench of the judiciary, or in the executive direction of the militia, and other functions of the State; and

Whereas, The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance believing thusly favors "politics in the union"—not capitalist—but working class politics, the politics that declare in favor of working class interests on working class lines; and

Whereas, Such politics are represented by the Socialist Labor Party and its principles which declare in favor of ending the class struggle between capital and labor by abolishing the wage system of capitalism and substituting co-operation—Socialism, in its stead—a system in which the land, machinery, and means of transportation and communication shall be owned by society, that is, the working class, to be operated by them for them, thus solving the trust and other problems, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members and friends of District Assembly 49 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in mass meeting assembled ratify the nominations of the Socialist Labor Party in this State and call upon the members of the working class to cast their ballot next election for the ticket headed by the outspoken foe of capitalism, capitalist "unionism" and the labor fakir—Daniel De Leon.

Gilhaus then introduced the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor of New York, Daniel De Leon, who was well received by the audience.

De Leon said that he thought it was unnecessary for him to address them after the enthusiastic manner in which they had endorsed the resolutions that had been presented to them.

He said that there are some who imagine that the feature of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is that its nature endorses and is endorsed by the Socialist Labor Party.

"As I size up the situation," he continued, "that is not the feature of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The feature of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is that it is distinct from all the pure and simple trade unions that go to make up the manifestation of the class struggle."

The speaker then made an extended address tracing the development of the trade union movement in this country and the Socialist movement of Europe, showing how the once magnificent Social Democracy of Germany was now on the rocks, caused by compromising with the capitalist class.

DeLeon then showed how the Socialist Labor Party of the United States would eventually drive the bogus Socialist parties of Europe out of existence, which would be replaced by an offspring of the Socialist Labor Party. He showed how the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America were ably supported by the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, the Irish Socialist Republican Party, Parti Ouvrier Francais of France, the Socialist Labor Party of Australia, and the unholy Scotch current which we hear so much about.

In concluding, De Leon appealed to the working class to consider and to weigh carefully the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party and to do their own thinking, and if they saw that the Socialist Labor Party was correct, then they should by all means support it at the ballot box on election day.

De Leon was followed by William S. Brower, general secretary of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who traced briey the history of the S. T. & L. A. and showed how the policy of District Alliance 49 was changed by the Socialists gaining control of it in 1890, from endorsing the parties of capitalism to that of supporting the party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

The meeting came to an end with the audience giving three cheers for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

A BUDDING CAPITALIST.

Young Parker Avails Himself of an Opportunity to Make a Dollar.

Special to The Daily People.

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 3.—Phinias Parker, age sixteen, while idling near the office of the Florence Spencer Company, noticed the only attendant of the office, Edward Haven, son of the treasurer of the company leave the office for a moment, with the safe open. The true capitalist instinct to take advantage of circumstances to make a dollar by ingenuity, sobriety and thrift exerted itself so forcible in young Parker, that he quickly stepped inside and relieved the safe of $200 which lay temptingly near.

Instead of investing this capital as becomes a self-made man for the purpose of benefiting the laboring people and incidentally to add to the pile of capital, young Parker bought himself a new suit of clothes and then invited a chum to go to Holyoke and attend a matinee at the opera house. As becomes true blue sports, they went out between the acts to buy cigars and cigarettes. Young Parker threw down a V, which the bartender viewed somewhat suspiciously; whereupon Parker withdrew it and planked down a $20 gold piece, saying: "Well, if you don't like he looks of the bill, take it out of this coin. See!"

By this time the Northampton police were on Parker's tracks and soon had him homeward bound. The chances are that he will serve a term in Charleston State prison.

* * *

Coler's campaign is described by an enthusiastic newspaper as being of "the whirlwind variety." Cut off the whirl, leaving only the wind: that would be more like it.

THE PHILIPPINES

Their Primitive Production and Great Resources a Gold Mine for American Capitalists

Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 3.—Amos Breyer, a well known young German of this city, who joined Uncle Sam's army to liberate the downtrodden Filipinos from oppressive Spanish rule, has just returned after two years' service on the island of Luzon and, naturally, is prime full of information gained by experience in the far off land of primeval production.

Breyer said he had been very fortunate in being with a company of good fellows and officers, and consequently they had a rather pleasant time of it and no unusual hard experiences. He says the Filipinos are very small in statue but very wiry and cunning and of unusual endurance. They would come within fifteen feet of the American soldiers unnoticed by them, and when attacked, would disappear as if by magic. They would stab soldiers on duty frequently and never be caught in the act.

Breyer says these people are very ignorant and almost dogish in their worship of the priests and their president (the town's chief magistrate). On meeting one of these worthies they would fall upon their knees and kiss their hands. On seeing a priest or in passing a church they would fall on their knees some feet away and crawl up to them. Breyer says the priests are big powerful men, and live in nice luxurious houses and drive about in a sort of dog cart drawn by four horses. If the priests or presidents want anything, they simply call in some of the Filipinos and ask them to bring in what is wanted.

If the Americans want anything in the line of provisions they have to buy it of the priests or the president, and these worthies call upon their subjects to furnish the stuff necessary.

The Filipinos mode of living is very primitive. They raise just enough rice (which is their staple food stuff) to keep them alive from year to year, also some potatoes, tomatoes and such other truck as they need. The rice they thrash out upon a tree stump which has been hollowed out in the center. A bunch of rice is placed upon this stump and pounded with a stick until every grain is out. It takes an hour to thrash out a pound of rice. Their clothing is very scant. They usually wear a piece of short cotton cloth around their hips like an apron, while on church days they don a pair of cotton pants and a white cotton shirt over them like a blouse and over this blouse a black jacket very scant in front but lengthened out in back like the tail of a pigeon, a big coarse panama hat completes the rig. Breyer says they are a very funny set in their Sunday-go-to-meeting-rig.

The cotton for their clothing the Filipinos raise themselves, spin it and weave it, too, in a most primative manner. The cotton after being picked clean from the seed and dirt is placed into bamboo tubes and from there drawn out and by a quick move downward upon the naked leg twisted into the necessary strands, which are then wound upon reels. The loom is a clumsy looking wooden rig and the cotton strans are thrown through the warp from one side to the other by skilful movements of the hands. It takes about two years to turn out a piece of cloth and another two years to prepare a warp.

The climate is oppressively hot in the day time, but at night about 2 o'clock in the morning, an icy dew falls which chills the body through and through.

Although densely ignorant, the Filipinos are very skilful in some things and are able to construct some wonderful nick-nacks from bamboo.

Breyer claims that these bamboo jungles with which the islands abound, will some day furnish a very valuable building material for the people of other lands, as it is a most pliable, durable and light material, and grows in wonderful profusion upon the islands.

* * *

Secretary Shaw evidently believes in the good old motto: "Millions for the capitalist, but not a cent for the working class." He has come East, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he can be in direct touch with the great financial interests of this city. He has given an order to release $130,000,000 reserve, which will permit the banks to increase their volume of business $130,000,000. We remember the time years ago, when some farmers out in Dakota proposed the formation of a co-operative society to be launched with $50,000,000 capital borrowed from the government at a low rate of interest. This was denounced as paternalism. We also remember in 1893, there was a demand all over the country for the inauguration of public works to relieve the unemployed during the hard times. That, too, was denounced as paternalism. But it is not paternalism to release $130,000,000 for the capitalist class. That's capitalism.

INVESTIGATING LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

It is becoming quite a common occurrence to encounter in the newspapers the important findings of some man or commission that has devoted a few weeks to the investigation of the condition of the working class in the United States or in England. Commissions or individuals from the United States visit England and upon their return herald forth through the press the marvelous results of their observations. From England to the United States similar visits are made, and upon the return to the old country, accounts are published that are calculated to add to the mystification and bewilderment of the hard-headed British workman.

It is well to distinguish when perusing these reports the class of people who make them. University professors, whose incomes depend to a considerable extent upon the good will toward the colleges displayed by wealthy capitalists, are naturally not prone to discover anything that would bring down upon them the displeasure of those whose financial influence is such an important factor in the affairs of universities.

On the other hand, from committees of business interests, it would be absurd to expect that in their investigations they should find, or, if found, publish information that would tend to prove that there is anything fundamentally wrong with the manner in which industry is conducted at present by the class of which they are part. It is well also to remember that capitalism is international, that the capitalists of one country have money invested in other lands. Particularly is this so with relation to the United States. Not only are the working people of America submitted to the grind of building and maintaining the vast fortunes of the millionaires of the United States, but their labors are made more severe to the end of enriching stockholders in American industries in England and on the continent.

The free trade in labor that permits of the bringing into competition with the American worker the cheap labor of every land forces the workers of the United States to a harder pace of toil than the workers of other countries and consequently the working class here is looked upon as the juiciest plum that exists for the pleasure of those whose main purpose in life consists in squeezing wealth out of the hides of the industrious.

On account of the greater productivity of the American laborer, forced by the pressure of immigration, an investment in any established American industry is considered as a sure road to rapid fortune. These foreign beneficiaries by the sweat of American working men sometimes visit the States to see for themselves how the miracle of sweating gold in such profusion is accomplished. They have no eyes for anything but that of gleeful admiration for the workers who rush at the fastest possible rate in order to provide luxury and pleasure for them and their class. And in their hearts the hope leaps up that they yet may find it possible to force the work people of their native land to the same mad, hurried gait.

As a means to the accomplishment of that end they publish, for the instruction of their home labor, glowing accounts of how the workers of the United States prosper because of their blind devotion in sacrificing health and strength to the glory and honor of the American millionaires, the European nobility and foreign stockholder, who constitute in the capitalist doxology the salt of the earth.

American capitalists visit Europe occasionally for pleasure or business, and quite a few of them mingle a little useful service to their class with their pleasure or business. They take the opportunity to throw a little more dust in the eyes of the working class by pointing out advantages to be gained by pursuing any way for the improvement of working class conditions, except the only way—that of abolishing the parasites and leeches who fatten upon labor's substance. Here are two specimens of recent investigations of labor conditions in both countries:

"Interesting Information Gained by Professor Gray—He Will Make a Report.

"Chicago, Sept. 25.—After four months spent in the investigation of labor unions and their effect on production in England, Prof. John H. Gray of Northwestern University has returned to Evanston.

"While he refused to give out the specific results of his mission until his complete report had been placed in the hands of the United States commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, he admitted that surprising new light would be thrown on the subject by the statistics gathered abroad.

"'English labor organizations are much stronger than our own,' said Professor Gray last night. 'The members of the union in England hang together much better, and there is less internal strife to defeat the aim of the union. As a result these bodies are able to accomplish much more than their prototypes in this country. The laboring man in England, as distinct from his organization, on the other hand, is worse off than our American laborer. This is partly due to his own shortcomings, for he is not so capable as the American workman. Cooperative societies are doing a great work in England for the toilers. That they are a wonderful success is indisputable.'"

It will be noted in the above report that the trade union of England, no politics in the union type, is held forth as a model for the American worker. It states that the trade unions are able to accomplish more over there than are the unions here. Again, it states that cooperative societies are accomplishing much for the English workers; they are a wonderful success.

Mark that in the report the impression is sought to be conveyed that cooperative stores and striking organizations are a proper channel for the self-improving energies of the working class. But note, also, that after a century of hard and enthusiastic labors along those lines, the professor naively remarks that the English laborer has accomplished so much through these means that he is now worse off than the American laborer, and, in all truth, the American laborer is not in clover.

The professor, we presume, feels the shakiness of his position when he lauds efforts that have been productive of no better results than leaving those who direct their energies through those directions worse off than the American laborer. He probably thought it necessary to explain why agencies of so great good could accomplish so little good, so he fell upon the old device: The English worker is not so capable as his American prototype.

The British workman may not be so capable as his American competitor, and who the American is, among the motley collection of all nationalities that form a great proportion of American workingmen, we find it difficult to determine. But one thing is certain, that, though in the mind of the professor and to suit his purposes (probably baiting his hook with apologies for slave-driving in order to catch a few of the million-dollar college gifts that are in the troubled waters of the Labor Question), the British worker is represented as some kind of a different animal, we find when he arrives here, and there are goodly numbers of him, that it is hard to distinguish him from the rest of the menagerie, and he performs under the lash with as much alacrity as any.

We would advise the professor when he desires to unload the burden of his cogitations in the future to seek out that choice collection of willing and cheerful liars who minister to the merriment of the horse marines.

About the same time that the professor unburdened himself, probably to preserve the balance in the gaiety of nations, a commission representing the British Iron Trade Association made a report in England of the results of their findings in their visit to the States.

In that report it is represented in balderdash terms about the human factor, personal equation and such like elasticities, that the only way to get big profits out of the employment of workingmen is to use as few as possible at as high a rate of speed as they can be driven at. To put this method into operation a plan was suggested whereby the English mechanic would be given an opportunity to improve his position in life by hurrying himself to the grave.

Upon work that he now receives 25 cents apiece for making, a plan was proposed to him, through which, by working twice as hard as what he does at present, he would make two of the articles in the time that it now takes him to make one, and instead of the 25 cents that he now receives for the one article, he would get an opportunity to revel in riches like the American worker, by making two articles for 30 cents. The British workman looked the plan over and most respectfully declined.

It was also represented in the report that the American worker finds it easy to obtain employment; that they do not live from hand to mouth, but that they are enabled to save money and arrive at a state of independence. And, to cap the climax of human felicity, the worker of the United States is accused of living under a political regime founded on democratic principles. No matter how hard he works, the American working man is supposed to die happy, so long as there is a demorcratic form of government that is carefully preserved by the watchfulness of a millionaire Senate.

To all the other advantages enjoyed by the working class in America the commission adds two that will be quite interesting to those who keep a sharp account of American industrial conditions. The first of these advantages is the encouragement and reward of workingmen's inventions. The other is the ease and facility with which good workmen can themselves become employers and capitalists. These last statements require no comment on this side of the water.

Both these reports are no doubt very useful—to the capitalists. The report of the British delegation seeks to convey the impression that the highway to prosperity lays along the lines of more and more intense exertion, notwithstanding that the speed at which we produce things to-day throws us into wretchedness periodically because of overproduction. The American professor, by his report, seeks to turn the attention from the central fact that the cause of the misery of the working class is the burden placed upon them by the idle and useless capitalist class and their armies of retainers, defenders and panderers, and to seek to divert the efforts of the workers along lines that will not be detrimental to the robbery of the capitalists or of any material advantage to themselves.—Textile Worker.

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

That veteran advocate of cremation, Sir Henry Thompson, has published in the Lancet a statistical account of the progress of this movement which should interest those who regard cremation as the only satisfactory mode of disposing decently of the dead, having regard to the safety of the living. At Woking 2,097 cremations have taken place, beginning with 3 in the year 1885 and ending in 1901 with 273. In 1901 there were, besides, 95 at Manchaster, 40 at Liverpool, 18 at Glasgow, 17 at Hull and 2 at Darlington. Leicester will have a crematorium in a few months, and the institution is course of erection in the north of London will be ready before the close of 1902. The United States has 26 crematoria, of which 24 are in use. At Fresh Pond, New York, 854 bodies were cremated in 1901, 666 at San Francisco (Odd Fellows) and 182 at Chicago. In Paris from 1899 to 1901 2,299 private cremations took place.—San Francisco Chronicle.

GOOD WORK CONTINUES

Carroll Speaks to More Strikers and Stirs Up Things Generally.

Special to The Daily People.

Ballston, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Yesterday, Comrade Pierce and myself held a meeting in Stillwater, the headquarters for the strikers of the Hudson Valley Street Railroad Company. We patronized the "union buss" to get to the town, the street cars were running, but, of course, we would not ride on them. The power house of the street railroad company is located here, but it's a very small town. We did not have as large a crowd as in Mechanicville, still about 150 wage slaves showed up, and we spoke to them. Questions were called for, but no response came. One man objected when I stated the average pay of the miner was less than $1.00 per day, so I told him we would not fight over the matter. I, perhaps, forgot that they were union men and, according to President Baer, they did get more than $1.00, viz., $1.01, good union wages. We sold several books and got four subscriptions for The Monthly People.

The fun actually began after the meeting when Comrade Pierce and I went to the hotel. As it was the only place we could find and there was no way to get out of the town, we had quite a meeting in the hotel. Questions and debates were the order, many of those present had been to our meeting and thought they would have some fun, but I am under the impression that we did not come out second best.

A young man was present who did not like to think that we were permitted to compare the free-born American citizen with the chattel slave. I was pounding away at him, when another man called him down, saying: "Mister, don't compare him with a nigger, he's meaner than any black man ever was. He is assisting the Hudson Valley Street Railroad Company to break our strike."

I am writing this letter at Ballston, where we hold forth this evening. The street cars are running and, I notice, quite a few people are beginning to ride. The company has demonstrated that they have what the workers so often tell us, viz., "the brains," which they have manifested by stopping the little steamer which runs up the Delaware and Hudson canal. They must have bought it up. Money and brains count, but not for the workers. This will be pointed out to the wage slaves to-night.

When we arrived in town this morning, we asked for the president of the village, and was directed to a bank on the corner. I went up to the teller's window and asked for "Mr. Medbury." He is the cashier of the bank. I told Medbury my business, and he said: "Oh, 'the Labor Party'! Well, go ahead; only pick out a spot where it will not be liable to block the sidewalk."

"We're all workingmen," he said, as I started for the door. (Here would be a good chance for the "Socialist" party, for he is "coming our way"; of course, he is a Republican, but a little thing like that don't count with the Kangs.)

The Democrats are holding a county convention here and we have had some hot exchanges. One of the delegates got into an argument with me and did not know that Governor Flower sent the troops to Buffalo to shoot the switchmen into submision, and this delegate claimed to be a "union" man. He looked it! But his fellow delegate broke in and said: "Yes; that's right; don't try to talk to that man. Say! I know you! I heard you speak on Boston Common. You're all right, but you ought to help us knock out the Republicans first." He was told that we intended to knock out the Republicans ourselves; that as the Democrats were dead, we had no use for dead men; that the only live men they had were the few trust owners like Belmont, Jones, Nixon and Coler; and that only dead men would take stock in the Democrats smashing the trusts.

We expect to have a good meeting tonight as the local papers have announced the meeting for us. W. H. Carroll.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Since my report of September 22 I visited Mt. Vernon, a short distance from Yonkers. We had a successful meeting there. We sold four pamphlets and received one subscription to The Weekly People. Wednesday I was present at the section meeting in Yonkers. Thursday and Friday we were compelled to let our meetings go on account of the rain. Saturday I went to Peekskill. We had a hot time in the "old town."

This is the town, the comrades will remember, where the Kangaroos built the famous wall. Mr. Taber, their star performer in this place, was superintendent of streets and fought against the contractors who offered to build it for $500 under Mr. Taber's superintendence, as a circular, which they passed around, stated. It was built by day labor and cost only $189.11 and the town besides was in possession of a good substantial derrick. "That," the circular stated, "was a good practical demonstration of Socialism." "But" two days before election the wall fell down; "into the gutter" and the Kangaroo vote, together with their superintendent of streets, landed in the same place—the place where they belong. Mr. Taber is now making cigars and says he is out of politics.

Well, we opened up. Comrade Zolot explained the aims and object of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and was about to introduce me when a drunken Kangaroo (an old thirty-year German) interrupted, saying: "Mr. Zolot vas you not a scapt?" He stood right up to the front. Comrade Zolot called the attention of those present to the creature and, after explaining that he was no scab, and that the Socialist Labor Party was an organization that exposed scabbery, said: "Look at him; take a good look at the kind of men who support the Socialist Democratic party." This was too much for Mr. Homles, the Social Democrat who was elected by the Republican party as street commissioner, and then joined the Kangaroos. Mr. Homles came forward and led his comrade away, but not before Comrade Zolot had said: "There, fellow workingmen, is Mr. Homles, the running mate of Taber. There is the man I have been talking to you about. Come up here, Mr. Homles and defend yourself." But needless to say, they hopped along.

But yet, after all that, a lot of drunken cigarmakers, steeped in pure and simpledom, whom the Kangaroos had stuffed, caused us some trouble due to the fact that the police seemed to aid the Kangaroos; still we held out until 10.45 when the sargeant of police came and said it was getting late. We announced that we would hold forth on Monday evening at the same old stand, after I had called the attention of those present to the contemptible action of the police in taking a drunken rowdy to the corner several times and permitting him to come back in a few minutes. At any rate we had one man come up and say: "I want to join your party," and gave us his name and address.

Sunday we met the chief of police on the street and got after him. He said he would see about it. Monday I notified the president of the village, and later in the day I met the chief while having a go with him, and an officer came up and asked: "Were you the man that was talking out here Saturday night?" I said "I was." "Well, you're pretty gol-garned good at calling people down, ain't you." "I am glad you think so," I said. "Well, you want to be careful," he said, "you used profane language." "I beg your pardon, sir; I did not." "Well, don't try to tell me my duty," and he began to get warm. "You'll get locked up in some towns if you called the police down as you did Saturday night." "Yes, and you would have your buttons taken off in some towns if you dared to stand up before your chief as you have done, here and say that you heard men swear in public and not arrest them," I replied. "It's not too late, yet," he said, boiling up again. "Well, I shall not try to prevent you—go ahead." At this point the chief walked away and left us at it and things grew warm until he said: "Well, excuse me, but there is a man I want to see," and he walked across the street and I was not arrested. When I got home to supper and told Comrade Zolot and described the cop he laughed outright and said: "Why, that was Officer Burke. Taber, the Social Democrat, appointed him, and he is a Social Democrat." When we went to set up our platform that night, long before the time men gathered, Comrade Zolot was cautioned to look out for himself. The Kangaroos were out in force with their pure and simple allies, but the police had received such a drubbing that they were on hand to do their duty.

The Kangaroos were supported in Peekskill by the News, an "independent paper." The editor gave it up last week, wrote a farewell editorial thanking all who stood back of the paper and gave their names, all prominent and wealthy Democrats. The News is a Republican paper now and they are booming the labor fakirs and the Social Democrats. I will mail you copies to prove it is another Daily People lie.

The Kangaroos lined up against a fence on the opposite side of the street. Comrade Zolot came loaded. He took up the pure and simplers and showed how they scabbed it on each. When he came to Gompers, the Kangaroos applauded for Sammy, but screwed up their faces when it was pointed out that when they endorsed Sam they were also endorsing Mark Hanna. Comrade Zolot hammered them for nearly one hour, giving names and States in such a precise manner, that those present were impressed that he knew what he was talking about. I took the platform next and spoke on political parties. The old Kangaroo who was on hand Saturday was present and could not keep still. He shouted at Comrade Zolot: "You better go-o back to Russia."

I called the attention of the workers to the chap who wanted to keep foreigners out. "Take a peek at him," I said. The poor Kangaroo said: "I vas not a pig," and the crowd roared. We closed our meeting and the crowd was well pleased. W. H. Carroll.

RAIN NO DRAWBACK.

Crowd Stands in Doorways to Listen to Corregan—Big Meetings.

Special to The Daily People.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 29.—Section Bridgeport has held four good meetings during the past month. September 14 Charles H. Corregan, of Syracuse, spoke in our hall on Main street. He laid down in plain language the process by which the working class is robbed. He was followed closely to the finish, and at the close many expressed their approval.

Thursday, September 18, a meeting was held at Bull's head, and despite the miserable weather, Comrade Corregan held the attention of 150 for an hour and a half, whilst across the street men stood in doorways and on piazza's listening to the pounding given to this accursed system by the "little man with the big voice." Comrade Corregan closed his visit with us on the 19th, by holding a fine meeting just off Main street, at which a crowd of four hundred stood and drank in the truths of Socialism and enjoyed immensely the pounding given their false gods and "Labor" Mayors.

On the 23rd, Connolly gave us a treat and we had a packed house, the audience consisting of nearly four hundred and over fifty had to leave on account of not being able to get into the hall. It certainly was a revelation to that audience to hear the sound yet simple exposition of the cause of all the misery in Ireland, traced directly to the capitalist class, and to find in the simple plain spoken man before them the highest type of a patriot. He was received with round upon round of applause. Seventeen books and four subscriptions to The Workers' Republic were sold.

Our regular Sunday evening discussions will be continued in Pioneer Hall until the election is over.

MUNICIPAL CAPITALISM

Better Known as Glasgow "Socialism"—From The Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

The taking over by a large number of municipalities of various public services has given the middle class opponents of the working class another opportunity to mislead their dupes, an undertaking in which they are greatly assisted, consciously or unconsciously, by some so-called Socialists. These individuals have taken advantage of the more recent developments to give expression to that looseness of thought which is a part of their nature by calling municipal ownership municipal Socialism.

To illustrate the Socialist contention that municipal enterprise forms no part of Socialism I will state the condition of things as it appears to me in the town I know most about, viz., Glasgow, a city which, from the number of public services taken over by the municipality, has been called the first city in the kingdom. And the reader must bear in mind, that though the facts stated apply only to Glasgow, the lessons to be learned hold good for every other town in Britain that has entered the field of municipal ownership.

Speaking of Glasgow a writer on municipal management says: "A citizen of Glasgow may live in a municipal house. He may walk along the municipal street, or ride on the municipal tram car, and watch the municipal dust cart collecting the refuse which is used to fertilize the municipal farm. Then he may turn into the municipal market, buy a steak from an animal killed in a municipal slaughter house and cook it by the municipal gas, on the municipal gas stove. For his recreation he can choose amongst municipal libraries, municipal art galleries, and municipal music in the municipal parks. Should he fall ill he can ring up his doctor through the municipal telephone, or he may be taken to the municipal hospital on the muncipal ambulance by a municipal policeman. Should he be so unfortunate as to get on fire he will be put out by a municipal fireman, using municipal water, after which he will perhaps forego the enjoyment of a municipal bath, though he may find it necessary to get a new suit in the municipal old clothes market." "A citizen of Glasgow is generally considered to be the richest in municipal institutions in the kingdom." He is credited with having a share of the municipal capital to the extent of about £100. How his breast must swell with pride as he walks about the municipal street with the air of a capitalist. Especially if he is idle, he has then plenty of time to look after his property and prevent its depreciation. And how comfortable he must feel when suffering pangs of hunger, he is told he has plenty of municipal wealth, from which, however, he cannot realize what would buy him a penny loaf. It is quite unnecessary for him to die of starvation; he can go to his municipal home (the work house) and be treated with the usual contempt by his municipal servants. This argument of the amount the citizens have in municipal investments is about equal to that of the "thrift" advocate, who tells us how much per head the workers have in saving banks, cooperative and friendly societies.

The framing to the picture of Glasgow life given in the above quotation consists of the fact that there are still 31,000 one-roomed houses in Glasgow, in many of which families of six, seven and eight persons of both sexes eat, sleep and perform every function of family life. I know this is not peculiar to Glasgow. Every large city has its housing problem, but no place can equal in hypocrisy this city situated on that open sewer geographers call the Clyde, this city whose motto is: "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word," and whose most honored citizen Lord Overtoun a prominent Liberal and Christian, pays his men 19 shillings a week (Sunday included), this city whose councillors and officials daily conduct deputations from other municipalities over its various enterprises, and expatiates on the benefits derived by the citizens, but, it need scarcely be said, always ignore the slum dwellings and the districts that are tabooed by the insurance companies on account of the high death rate.

That some good has resulted from municipal ownership no one will deny, but what must be borne in mind is that municipal enterprise and Socialism are two different things, and as long as any person, either through ignorance or self-interest, continues to use these terms as synonymous, so long will it be necessary for Socialists to expose the error. Socialism implies the abolition of the wage system, and as the capitalist system is neither municipal nor national but international, so must be the system that will succeed it.

In the majority of towns where the municipality owns anything its ownership can be traced back to a period when, not the workers, but the inhabitants of villadom were being crushed out by some private monopoly, or threatened with some dreadful disease. Take our hospitals, for instance, now owned by every municipality. Had cholera, smallpox, or typhus fever been no more infectious than a broken limb, or rheumatism, it is doubtful if their ownership would ever become public, and the workers would have been forced to fight these plagues unaided. But when it was found that the employer, coming into contact with his workers not only became infected with the disease but spread it among his class, it became necessary (in the interest of that class) to isolate the infected as a preventative against an epidemic. Some sceptics may smile at this, but let them say why, if the above be untrue, the workers have to give several subscriptions every year off their meagre earnings to keep up infirmaries, convalescent homes, etc. If accidents were as infectious as fever these places would have been municipalized long ago.

And so with nearly all the public services. Exorbitant prices charged by private companies for impure water, gas, locomotion, etc., effect most severely the largest consumers—and the workers cannot be called the companies best customers. Immediately the shoe pinches the employing class an agitation for municipalization is started in the press and on the platform, "for the benefit of all sections of the community" and the working class voters are tricked into voting for some capitalistic red herring. And when the municipality asks for loans of money to take over any public service this same employing class has a safe investment for its surplus wealth—municipalities paying interest from 1 to as high as 7 per cent. In the year 1900 the amount of capital invested in municipal enterprise amounted to almost 300 millions.

But what are the conditions under which the municipal employes work? Do they receive what they are entitled to, and which under Socialism they would get—all they produce? When I speak of employes I do not mean town clerks at £3500 per annum, tramway managers at £1500, and gas engineers at £1400, but lamp lighters at 13 shillings a week, bath attendants £1 a week and fifteen hours a day. These are the wages paid to some of the corporation employes in Glasgow, and only recently the bath attendants were refused an increase in wages because the baths were not paying. The Glasgow municipality has also refused the trade union rate of wages to the blacksmiths in their employ.

When a man has constant employment, even though the wages be low, he will suffer many indignities before risking his job by fighting his employers, and the conditions under which he worked must have become intolerable when we find him striking against them. One would imagine that under this Fiabianesque and Clarionese "municipal Socialism" friction between the workers and the council would be reduced to a minimum, while a strike would be a thing undreamt of. Yet in this "model" city of Glasgow, strikes have taken place in several municipal departments, while others are seething with discontent. But a few weeks ago the cleansing department were out for a week during which the streets of Glasgow resembled a dumping ground. It is quite a common occurrence for a rise of 1 shilling a week to the workers to be refused and at the same meeting an official or head of a department get an increase of £100 or £150 a year. Of course this state of affairs is due to the men in the council, but that again bears out what I have already said that municipal ownership is not for the benefit of the working class, but only progresses when the master class find it to their own interest to municipalize some public service. To prove this it is only necessary to point out that the Glasgow municipality (composed entirely of reactionaries) owned nearly all its present service before ever a "stalwart" entered the council chamber.

In Glasgow the men who have been sent to the council as reformers (some even call themselves, and have hoodwinked others into calling them, Socialists) make up a curious mixture. When a motion to municipalize the drink traffic was made in the town council, a prominent member of the I. L. P. moved an amendment in favor of a public house trust, which body, he said, could manage it cheaper and better than the municipality, and this in spite of the fact that one of the planks on his programme was "The Municipalization of the Drink Traffic." No wonder that at the last election he was returned unopposed. Everything has its price. Another of them, John Ferguson, voted in favor of giving the tramway manager an increase of £150, and excused his action by saying that as Mr. Young had discovered a cure for glanders he thought him entitled to it. A year after the rise was given every car in the city was run by electricity instead of horse haulage, so the reader will see how valuable this "cure" is to Glasgow.

Yet another councillor, who gets his Socialism from the New Testament, got in on a programme which said, in appealing for the shopkeepers' votes: "Every shopkeeping wage being paid. The shopkeeper should insist upon the livers' very existence depends upon the classes. If the workers are paid low wages they will not be in a position to purchase the same amount of food, clothing, boots, etc., as they could purchase were their wages say 30 shillings per week instead of 18 shillings as at present." This sponge on the working class holds forth at street corners and then puts round the hat for the collection. He has long stopped working so it may readily be seen he makes a good thing of it.

These then are specimens of the reformer brand we have here. Instead of recognizing that the municipal enterprise of the town forms no part of Socialism, they go round the country telling what a great city "municipal Socialism" has made Glasgow and how much profit has been made off the various services. What we require here are some councillors who thoroughly understand the position, and can tell the electors the truth after the manner of our French and Belgian comrades. In those countries in the towns where the Socialists are in the majority the administration of the municipal services is carried on "with the betterment of the conditions of the workers always in view."

And yet at a recent congress held by those Socialist councillors it was agreed to add to their programme a declaration "that all such municipal measures as they could now devise for the relief of their constituencies were of necessity palliatives under the capitalistic system, and could not be relied upon to curtail to any extent for any legnth of time the capitalistic power; that they should therefore be viewed, not as Socialistic institutions, but as mere expedients, through which the working people might be enabled to more successfully and vigorously carry on the class struggle; and that under no circumstances should the workers rest content with municipal improvements, which in the nature of things must be entirely inadequate and temporary; but that they should resolutely move onward to the conquest of all public powers, with a view to the entire uprooting of capitalism and the firm planting of Socialism."

Only when we have Socialist councillors in Britain repudiating the term "municipal Socialism" and issuing a statement like the above will there be hope for the movement in these islands.

N. M. M.

RUN FROM CHALLENGE.

San Antonio S. L. P. Makes It Too Hard for Fake Socialists.

Special to The Daily People.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 30.—Section San Antonio S. L. P. is holding weekly open air meetings, selling literature and "waking 'em up" generally. Saturday night last, however, we took a diversion, attending and "breaking up" the first meeting—held in the "open"—by the "Socialist"(?) party. Two of their speakers talked extensively (perhaps they were deaf) on nearly everything save Socialism and the class struggle. The first speaker, C. N. Hughes, delivered a middle class speech, telling how, under municipal ownership of "public utilities," service could be reduced to "consumers" and a "surplus" accumulated in the city treasury, etc. The last speaker, H. L. A. Holman, narrated some funny (?) stories which he's been spinning for the last ten years; said something about "classes" in society, but evidently, if he would have accidently hit upon the class struggle, he would not have known it. In the meantime we distributed a number of our State Manifesto, contained in The Weekly People, and were surprised at the number in the audience who were "onto" him, many alluding to him as "Populist seller" and some more severe remarks.

We were careful to make it known to all we could, that while the "socialists" claim to be identical with us, yet we were "none of them." So to "cut it short," Holman finally "ran dry," although he was being frequently "watered" by an attentive "comrade." But before he did so, an incident happened which gave us an opportunity to interrogate "pokito." Some one started to interrupt him and the crowd encouraged the fellow in it, but the speaker stated, quickly, "He would answer any question asked at the close of the speaking." So when he had finished he immediately "vamoosed," and we thought we had missed our chance when suddenly he reappeared. And Comrade Frank Leitner put the question: "Mr. Holman, your handbill announces that you will 'divide time' with any Democrat or Republican; now I ask: "why not the Socialist Labor Party?" He replied, "you are the least of our enemies;" to which Comrade Leitner replied: "and you run from the least of your enemies?" Then seeing the bluff didn't work, he said, "I have too much respect for you, Mr. Leitner, as a man and as a Socialist to debate with you;" but as we were not seeking taffy, we crowded the grafters, Comrade Leitner mounting the steps and addressing the crowd thusly: "Fellow workers, I herewith challenge the Socialist party to a public debate, in which we agree to prove that said party is a fake Socialist party and does not represent the working class interests, but, to the contrary, would run the lightning of Socialism into the ground." Thereupon Holman raved, saying (which is their only argument): "When the S. P. has conquered and reigns supreme in the land, etc. (by fusion?) they will inscibe on their banner: Mark Hanna, the father; Gompers, the son (if I mistake not, the first speaker eulogized Gompers) and Daniel De Leon, the Holy Ghost." (No doubt Daniel De Leon has caused him and his kind to have many nightmares, perhaps that's where the "ghost" comes in.)

Comrade Leitner was "warmed up" about now and said, pointing his finger at Holman, "Look here, Holman, I know you, I know your record as a Populist and as an anarchist." Holman at this juncture, although he did not have the excuse of having to "leave town," acted as if he had a "train to catch," saying, as he departed, "Write out your challenge and send it around," no doubt hoping thereby to convey to the crowd the impression that he did not intend to "crawl" thinking, perhaps, we would write and send it around to their headquarters and they could state they never received any and the S. L. P. had not issued a challenge. We will, however, "fool 'em" and publish it, providing we can get it in the papers. One of their members was heard saying: "They spoiled more votes than were made." A lamentable finish inded for the "muchly"-named party, which proceeds upon the theory that their friends, the Democrats and Republicans, have been using the working class as voting cattle long enough, and now it's "their (the S. P.'s) time."

V.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

IN FOUR PARTS...

Dealing With the Most Marked of the Changes Which Have Occurred in the Making of Things Which Man Has Required to Exist.

WRITTEN BY AUSTIN LEWIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ART I.

(Continued from last week.)

Industrial evolution has been divided into four stages called, respectively, the Family System, the Gild System, the Domestic System and the Factory System.

These are useful divisions, but they are by no means absolute. They cannot be regarded as hard and fast divisions, for, in some conditions of society, we may get several of them working together. Thus, even in the form of industry at the present day, the dominant expression of which is the factory system, we get a great and strong survival of what was called the domestic system, and still some other survivals of an old gild system. But each of them has, at any rate, represented the dominant form of industry at some time in the evolution of a society up to the present form. They appear to be the recognized steps by which the division of labor progresses, and social activity, on its industrial side, may be included in one or other of them.

In the family system the work was carried on by the household for the good of the household. The household may be large or small, as small as a Boer farm, where this system was the one commonly employed, or large enough to include a feudal manor. In either case the essential marks are practically identical.

The distinguishing marks of this system are that sale is not by any means a dominant factor; where it occurs it is, for the most part, accidental and occasional. Production is mostly for use. These are the main characteristics of the family system, in whatever form it shows itself. Among the forms assumed by the family system at different periods we get:

(a) Communal or tribal production—This is found among nomads, savages, barbarians and village Indians. The Pueblo Indians furnish a good example of this stage in the organization of industry. These Pueblo Indians tilled their fields in common, they divided their food from a common store and they cultivated gardens, etc., in common, beside making a common provision against the possible encroachments of hard times. Perhaps even a better example still is furnished by the Polynesian Islanders. The great war canoe of the Fiji Islanders is a striking instance of the working of the system in what was to them an exceedingly great enterprise, the building of a ship as the common property of the tribe. There is not a nail in all the canoe. It is held together by cocoanut fiber, the deck is adzed with a flint adze, there is a house in the middle of the canoe, which is capable of holding about two hundred people. This canoe took about two years to make. During its construction a portion of the tribe labored upon it while another portion provided food and clothes for those engaged in the building. At the end of the work, the canoe became the property of the tribe. Here is an elementary form of the division of labor sufficient to answer all the needs of the society in which it existed and which it sustained. (See Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism.")

(b) Slavery.—Not until the institution of slavery did the division of labor make any great headway. Slavery was the source and origin of many of the separate and independent trades as they exist to-day. The differentiation of labor was a result of a desire to get as much labor as possible out of the slaves whose surplus products went to the aggrandizement and luxury of the master. Under slavery arose the distinction between agriculture and handicraft. Some sort of trade, not ostensibly as trade but rather as exchange, arising from a superfluity of certain commodities, arose, and this naturally tended to increase. But there was no production for the sake of sale alone; the values created were for the most part use values. Labor over and above what was required for the purposes of maintenance was usually expended in the making of luxuries, whence arose the magnificence which Oriental despots and the Roman nobility enjoyed. The great Oriental empires rested on a foundation of chattel slavery. It appears in a very crude form among the Greeks of the Homeric times, although here we find a certain intimacy and even friendliness between master and slave, for which our later conceptions of the system of slavery do not altogether prepare us. In spite of the terrible personal powers of the master in the disposal of the slave, it is at least doubtful whether the burden weighed as heavily upon him as that of the modern system is felt by our free proletarians.

The system appears in a more advanced form in Sparta, where we have an example of communist property in slaves, and again in Athens, where a comparatively small free population subsisted for the most part upon slave labor, and under the exceptionally good climatic conditions of the Hellenic peninsula found an opportunity for the cultivation of the fine arts and the development of the aesthetic instinct to an extent which has never yet been equaled.

But Rome furnishes the best and most extensive example of slavery as an institution brought to perfection. The great wars of the later republic were undertaken largely to replenish the numbers of slaves held by the prominent Romans, under whose superintendence the division of labor was greatly extended. Slaves were largely employed for all kinds of work, the coarsest and the most refined. The slave market at Rome, offered for sale men who were capable of serving in the most intimate capacities, as scribes or private secretaries, and in the most menial, as tenders of cattle or tillers of the soil. Nothing was too high or too low for the slaves; they filled the harems of the nobility and they ministered to culture and the arts. Upon their shoulders rested the cultivation of the latifundia, or large farms, which were the source of wealth of the nobility; they were employed not only in Italy, but also in the provinces, and large numbers of them toiled for the production of that corn supply upon which crowded Rome, with its bands of professional politicians, had to rely for very life.

Naturally, under such circumstances, the slave, with his command of a trade of some sort or other, gradually became a person of greater and greater importance, his enormous numbers threatened the stability of the State, concession after concession was made to him. Some of his labor time he obtained for himself and with the money which he was able to earn in this time, he was permitted to purchase his freedom. This "peculium," as it was called, was analogous to the small sums which sometimes the modern proletarian can save out of his wages, and which, when deposited in the banks, form the subject of much congratulatory satisfaction from the economists and statisticians of the class in power. This fact, coupled with the increase in liberality of legislation mentioned above, paved the way for the creation of a new kind of man—the free laborer.

(c) Succeeding slavery we get still another form of the employment of labor, which contained within itself the possibilities of a still greater extension of the division of labor. This was serfdom. Here, the personal ownership of the slave by the master disappears. It was a modified form of slavery, but was marked by a breaking down of the single farm segment. The serf formed the basis of a wider social organization, a feudal system which included and united within itself various smaller estates and formed the nucleus of the modern State. The serf performed certain duties which did not monopolize his time and which left him considerable leisure for the following of his own pursuits. It is clear that this fact would in itself make for a still further development of the division of labor than was possible under slavery. Round the castle of the feudal lord clustered the huts of the serfs, who each followed specific pursuits: the armorer, the blacksmith, the worker in wood and others who followed their avocations, and step by step developed the individual trade distinctions which mark the division of labor as it appears at the present time.

It must be remembered, however, that the majority of these trades were followed, though in an ever lessening degree, as merely by-employments. The workman of the early feudal times was a much less specialized individual than is the workman of to-day, who is gradually being reduced to an almost myopic condition by the sameness and dreariness of his daily task. But, as the development of personal skill led, on economic grounds as well as those of personal enjoyment, to a selection of a particular kind of work, the standard of work improved, and the way was gradually prepared for the development of a new and still more important system, namely, the gild system.

With the end of serfdom we find ourselves outside the narrow limits of the family system. This having begun in the prehistoric stages of family life, lasted up to a time which brings us within a comparatively short distance of our own. Savagery and barbarism had found in its applications sufficient for their needs. From step to step it developed, widening the scope of the division of labor at every grade, and, like all systems, preparing itself for its own final disappearance.

In the light of our own later knowledge it appears almost incredible that men, wise men, too, should have taken the absolute and static view of human society which has been the rule up to comparatively a very recent date. The examination of the family system with its different forms of organization, shows how necessary each step was, how essential was the link that each stage furnished in the development of industry. Any pause in that development would have necessarily meant the arrest of human development; any diminution of the suffering even would have probably resulted in the staying of the wheels of progress.

It is well to bear this in mind when we are considering the horrible conditions which were an essential part of the system of chattel slavery. Repugnant as the whole idea of chattel slavery is to our minds, and incredible as would be its existence at the present time, it must be remembered that to the institution we owe much of the impetus in the direction of the division of labor of which we some day hope to reap the benefit for ourselves.

It is not by the good in a system but by the evil in it that progress is made. The good master of slaves, the good employer of labor are not blessings; they are the reverse; they tend to the perpetuation of a condition; they are static forces. Anything which tends to obscure the antithesis existing in a social organization, to hide the contradiction, is an obstacle in the path of progress. Boards of arbitration and such like efforts to reconcile irreconcilable interests are really, only nuisances. The antithesis is there, all soft words to the contrary, notwithstanding; it must work itself out and upon this working out depends the progress and further development of the particular society. We shall now see how the antithesis existing in the feudal system declared itself, and how it finally resulted in the destruction of that social system, for, as Engels says, in a sort of paraphrase of the Hegelian dictum concerning the rationality of all existing things, the chief value of all phenomena is the certainty of their disappearance.

The next form assumed by the division of labor, the gild, was the beginning of the end of feudalism.

The gild system began about the middle of the eleventh century. The reason of its coming into being was chiefly the development of particular trades under the system of serfdom and the consequent increase in steady demand for certain commodities, which encouraged a more regular attention being paid to their manufactures. This was accompanied by an increase in the food supply due to an improvement in the system of farming, longer periods of peace and the settlement and reclamation of larger tracts of land. These causes encouraged specialization and did away with the mere by-employment in manufacture of time snatched from farming. Hence, the crafts arose, and the gilds were organized for the purpose of regulating the work done in the craft. The prime necessity of gild work was excellence of quality, and to ensure this, a system of graded apprenticeship was devised. The result of this was a growth in personal relations as opposed to the relations of the feudal system which were based on the holding of land. But the gild itself contained the contradiction that was to destroy it. The gild master acquired more and more power, and the gild system continually grew in the direction of monopoly; in some cases certain families monopolized an entire craft in a certain district. None but members of the gild were allowed to practice a craft in a particular place, and hence grew the element which was destined later to destroy the gild. Coincident with the gild grew up the merchant adventurers, and as trade developed, the merchant gilds arose, which, after a time, became stronger than the craft gilds, and established commerce as commerce.

The distinguishing feature of the gild system was the combination of labor with a small capital. The gild master had a little money; he bought the material and, with his apprentices, made the finished product. This he sold directly to the customer. The personal relation was very marked. The gild master worked as a rule in the shop with his men; there was no class difference between them, at least, at first; but later as the gild masters increased their wealth and became tyrannical, the apprentices and journeymen were often in sharp conflict with the former.

It will be observed that the gild system greatly increased the effectiveness of the division of labor, established the crafts upon a firm basis and introduced a degree of technical skill which had hitherto never been attained, at least, on such a scale and in such variety. It caused a growth in wealth and laid the foundations of a class which, by virtue of its control of commodities, was a dangerous rival to that class whose power was based on land.

The domestic system succeeded the gild system, which began to give way about the sixteenth century in England. The master no longer manufactured directly for the customer; he sold the product to a middleman. Frequently, also, he bought the raw material from a middleman. This, of course, tended to increase the number of middlemen very greatly, and they became a mere money power, taking the risks of the market and speculating in the values of commodities. They were mere traders, having nothing to do with the manufacture of the commodities, but sucking sustenance from the workers. One effect of this system was the break-up of narrow local organizations of the feudal system. The cry of nationality arose with the expansion of the market, and the confined and restricted limitations upon buying and selling were gradually abolished.

There is no necessity to go into the manifold disadvantages of the domestic system. But under it the standard of the work done by the crafts lamentably deteriorated, the conditions under which labor was carried on were frequently of the very worst, the comparative isolation was a great destroyer of the social spirit which the modified communism of the feudal system had preserved from the earlier tribal communism, and the outward expression of social life, in the shape of architectural and artistic monuments, was practically destroyed. It was a crude and unlovely period and is absolutely undeserving of the praises which are bestowed upon it by the narrow reactionists who attack the present system by speaking enthusiastically of the "much better life" of our fathers.

The fact of economic moment in the domestic system was the frank substitution of manufacture for exchange instead of manufacture in part for use. The commodities were made expressly for the market and several proverbs are still alive which appear to show a certain understanding of this fact; for example, the homely saying that the children of the shoemaker are always without shoes.

There was a sense of personal freedom, however, which the feudal system lacked, for the workmen were free as to their daily toil. The innumerable restrictions of the gilds were abolished and labor became a commodity, competing like all other commodities upon the open market. The master was no longer a shopkeeper or a merchant. He had lost what may be called his economic independence. He depended upon the middleman and the market, a market which was, by its expansion, slipping further and further away from him.

The next step was a comparatively easy one; it was merely to transform these disorganized individual producers into an organized effective industrial force. This was accomplished by the discovery of a new motive power, in the shape of steam. Henceforward, the factory was possible, and a struggle was thereupon entered into between the old domestic system and the new factory system. This struggle has been carried on for more than a century, each year marking a definite increase in the power and strength of the new system. With the passing of the domestic system we come, practically, to modern times.

The factory system consists in the thorough carrying out of the division of labor. It wipes out the last vestiges of manufacture as a by-employment; it continually narrows the scope of human activities and by concentrating the whole attention upon some detail of manufacture creates a class of mechanical specialists, whose united skill is devoted to the production of the unfinished commodity, no part of which any individual worker can claim as his own handiwork. It destroys individual expression, and with it, all incentive for artistic creation. But it is, undoubtedly, the most effective means which has ever been devised for the making of commodities. Its particular excellencies and drawbacks will be considered under another head.

We have thus cursorily examined the course of the division of labor which, arising in prehistoric times, has been the foundation of all progress and which in the factory system appears to have reached its culmination. But the modern system, also like all others, carries within itself the hidden contradiction; from it has grown the new force which is destined, finally, to overthrow it, and this force, the antithesis of the system, is Socialism.

[To be continued.]

CORREGAN'S WORK.

The Little Giant Holds a Series of Telling Meetings in Connecticut.

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1.—On September 25 Corregan was booked to speak in Bristol, but was prevented from holding a meeting by rain. September 26 he spoke on Court Square in Springfield (exchange for Berry) to a large crowd of listeners, amidst a drizzling rain. The audience stood to the last with umbrellas up, while Corregan held forth to them, soaking wet from rain. "If the audience can stand it, I can stand it also," he declared. Forty pamphlets were sold and The Weekly People distributed.

On September 27 he proceeded to Thompsonville, the most proletarian place in all Connecticut. The contrast between rich and poor, the capitalist class and the working class, is nowhere more striking than in this carpet weaving town. The miserable shanties and hovels of the worker tell a harrowing tale of misery and degradation.

Again the skies were opened and rain fell down on an already over-saturated ground; but that did not deter our brave little organizer from holding a meeting. The meeting had been well advertised by a sympathizer and a large crowd assembled—the whole town seemed to be present—to listen to the explanation of that funny prosperity that always finds the few and leaves the many out in the cold. The audience appreciated the remarks and answered with hearty applause. The whole supply of pamphlets, thirty-eight, were sold.

Sunday, September 28, was a day of rest in Hartford, as it poured down in torrents just when the open air meeting, for which preparations had been made, should have been opened.

On September 29 Corregan proceeded to New Britain and held there a rousing open air meeting to an appreciative audience of between 500 and 600, and sold sixty pamphlets, the whole supply at hand. The meeting was a record breaker for selling literature in New Britain.

Tuesday, September 30, he went to South Manchester by way of Hartford, where he left a note in Socialist Labor Party headquarters to bring him fifty pamphlets "What Means This Strike," as he was out of a supply. Comrades Brewer and Lechner went over taking along sixty pamphlets and a large supply of leaflets and Weekly Peoples. On their arrival in South Manchester they could hear Corregan sing out like a bell for blocks away and found him addressing a crowd of 500 listeners that soon reached the number of 700. The strikers of Chenney Brothers' silk mills were largely represented in the crowd, and all appreciated highly the remarks about the capitalist class, the working class and the class struggle, showing that there is only one party in the field that stands for the working class, viz., the Socialist Labor Party. Wherever there was a chance, allusions were made to the Chenneys as robbers and exploiters and to the general situation in town after the local judge had fixed the paper gun of injunction against the strikers in favor of the Chenneys. Corregan appealed to the rest of the audience to help the striking weavers by doing picket duty and acting otherwise, because they were not enjoined. Frequent hearty applause answered the speakers' remarks when he made his telling points. When Corregan was well under way and had the audience warm, the Hartford comrades began to sell their literature. "What Means This Strike?" went like hot cakes. The whole supply of sixty was sold before Corregan had finished. We could have sold more than a hundred if we but had them along. Leaflets and papers were gone in a moments' notice, stowed away in the pockets of the workers. No flying sheets of paper spoiled the beauty of the public square of South Manchester, Conn. It was a great meeting and will bring results before long.

M. L.

The Socialist Republic is not possible except upon Socialist principle, Socialist principle is not enforcible in government except by the working class. To secure Socialism, to end the reign of anarchy that capitalism battens on, the working class must storm the fortress of capitalist rule, oust the capitalist class.

CHILD WAGE SLAVERY

The One Phenomenon Which Distinguishes Capitalist Society From Preceding Forms of Society.

BY OLIVE M. JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Nineteenth and twentieth century capitalist society offers one phenomenon among others by which it may forever be distinguished from any other form of society that has heretofore existed. For little tots, of eight and ten, to work at labor that is breaking and malforming their tender limbs, prematurely ripening and ruining the faculties with which nature may have endowed them—that is a phenomenon which belongs distinctly to modern capitalism. Our early ancestors, whom conditions developed into hunters and warriors may be accused of "laying idly in the sunshine while the women did the drudgery work;" but during no form of society previous to our own civilized era can the population be accused of lying idle while mere babes did hard and injurious labor. Child labor, there is no doubt, is to some extent as old as the human race, for, while tools were crude and labor power at some periods scarce, all available labor had then often to be pressed into service, but the work the little ones had to perform was nearly always of a nature that strengthened their physical capacities or developed their intellect. But otherwise is the object of child labor at the present time. Nor are the children made to toil because enough grown labor to produce the necessities of life is not available to-day.

In the last essay we pointed out that women were taking the places of men because their commodity, labor power, was cheaper than that of the men, and also because women are more submissive and easier imposed upon. Now, while this is indeed true of women, it is true to a still greater degree of children. Modern machinery is in many instances so wonderfully perfect and easy that in order to operate it all that is often required is but to turn a crank here or press a lever there, or to watch or feed the material to the machine beyond, a labor which children can perform. Now, as demonstrated in previous articles, the privately owned machines of production are operated only for profit, and this can be had only by withholding part of the products of labor. Hence, the cheaper the laborer the larger the profit. In this simple fact lies the secret of modern child slavery and its great prevalence, not only in the South—to which part of "our" domain the capitalist newspapers of the North that have been forced to take up the questions, it being so apparent and widely discussed, try to shift the problem—but in the entire United States, yea, in every capitalist country on the face of the earth.

Child labor is the one part of the social question of to-day that is arousing the most sentiment; yet I believe, from what I have heard and read, that generally it is as little rightly comprehended as any other phase of the labor problem. We shall at this time attempt a short review of its development during capitalism and see how it has come to be an institution upon which modern wealth production partly rests.

In reading Marx's "Capital" or Engels' "Condition of the Working Class," we learn how fearful was the conditions of the working class in England in 1844; the only capitalist country then developed. When we compare this period of early capitalism with some later one, it would seem as if the condition of the working class had improved with the development of machinery. We shall see that this is actually true, at least with relation to the employment of children, during a certain period of capitalist development. However, we are now again on a downward slope.

England at the outset of capitalism was an old and thickly populated country, so that, from the first, there were plenty of wage slaves ready to be exploited. The United States, being a new and undeveloped country with great natural resources, left the laborer at first more independent and hence the American working class did not have to pass through the same stages in the early days of capitalist development as did their English brethren.

Now, in the early days of manufacturing capitalism, before the machines were as perfect as they now are, there were hundreds of little things that the children could do to save mature and expensive labor. They could sew on bands and buttons, they had to move things from place to place and carry things from room to room. There were ever so many little things which neither required skill nor strength. But that was the time of small capitalism and scattered ownership of the tools; hence, it was also the days when the trades union movement was at its height, and in fact the only period in its history when it was at all effective, for at that time the economic unions did force some important concessions from the master class and unquestionably managed to raise the average standard of the proletariat. Again, in those days the capitalist had not as yet gained full power of the government; but had, so to say, one hand engaged in its fight with the landed class, therefore, in order to win the working class on its side, it had to pass some very important philanthropic labor laws. One, and probably, the most important development of machinery—which was thereby forced forward—was the law curtailing child labor. "Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old adage, and the necessity of the capitalist to grind out profits has forced on more than one great invention when cheap labor was not obtainable. A short while ago, when passing through the workrooms of the National Biscuit Company in this city I was perfectly astonished to see crackers, cake and candy actually "walk," that is, on sliding boards and dumb-waiters they passed from hand to hand from the time they were dough until the finished articles were safely put away in the store-room. I could not help thinking what an enormous army of little children would have been required there had not that system of automatic motion been so thoroughly perfected.

But, while the invention and improvement of machinery thus did away with the former occupations of the very small children, it, on the other hand, also commenced to react on the top, so to say. With the development of machinery, skill and strength were also made superfluous and the head of the family was often turned into a tramp and idler. Then women had to seek employment in order to help to support the family; later the turn came to the younger men and women, and finally again to the children. The more machinery is perfected under capitalism the larger will be the number, and the younger the age of the children that will find their way into the factories, mills and stores, to have their tender bones and muscles ground into profits for a few capitalist idlers. While the improved machines have made the children superfluous at their former employment, now, in turn, the machines and the children combined are making the grown members of society, as far as possible, superfluous. The price of labor power, or in other words, the average wages of the working class, has decreased from the amount necessary to support the individual. The children are becoming a sort of an investment to their parents and are often educated with a sort of a view of interest on value advanced. Such is the degrading influence of capitalism on the public mind. This fact is noticed by the philanthropic opponents of child labor, and they usually lay the cause of the evil to the drunkenness or laziness of the parents, while they fail to perceive the economic undercurrent that has made drunkards, idlers and tramps of the industrious American citizens of a generation ago.

Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, speaking at the recent employers' and employes' convention in this city, on "The Social Waste of Child Labor," said among other absurdities, "that the State which educates its children has a right to pass labor laws so that its future citizens are not allowed to be made cripples or stunned in their growth." At the bottom of such a statement, of course, lies the ridiculous notion that the one great enemy from whom a child needs protection is its own parent, and that the one to give such protection is the State. It positively cannot enter into a capitalistically nurtured mind that the members of the working class dearly love their children, and often make far greater sacrifices for their little ones than capitalist parents are ever called upon to make. As these well-dressed and well-fed "labor friends" have in the past attempted to set sex against sex, so it verily looks at the present time as if they are going to proceed—consciously or unconsciously—to set child against parent and vice versa.

The State protect our rights as a class—whether as men, women or children! The working class must realize that as long as the State is a capitalist State, so long will it look primarily after the interests of the capitalist and not the working class. Miss Adams also took occasion to thank the labor organizations represented, "because they had secured laws prohibiting child labor in twenty-two States of the Union." Twenty-two States out of forty-eight, what a subject for congratulation! And then, ten to one, if we closely examine this list, the majority of them will be found to be States whose industrial development is such that child labor is not much required. Furthermore, she said nothing about how in many out of this "great" number the laws are totally ignored by the capitalists and never enforced by the authorities. Again, a most efficient way for the "law-abiding" capitalists in the twenty-two States to evade these philanthropic laws has of late proven to be the simple way of shutting down their factories and leaving the inhabitants dependent upon them for a livelihood to starve, while the capitalist move their industries into one of the remaining twenty-six States where they can operate them without the interference of law. So the capitalists can well enough afford to allow the labor unions even ten or twelve more victories for congratulatory purposes, and yet run their factories to suit themselves and at the same time remain "law-abiding" citizens.

The influence of capitalism has thoroughly saturated our public school system, whether by well laid plans or by instinctive action is not material; the result is the same. The Minneapolis schools are considered the standard schools of the United States, and certain it is that, from kindergarten through to college, they are a thorough reflex of our highly developed system of capitalism. In the lower grades much time is spent in teaching the children to be attentive and to pass through a certain routine. Again, to make nimble fingers has become part of the system, and the neat and pretty things made by paper and twigs that the little ones bring home shows the system to be a success.

Throughout the entire school term sham patriotism and religious awe is stuffed into the children to a great extent. Every effort seems to be used to prune every item of individuality and to substitute therefor a well laid and preconceived opinion of some "great mind" into the channel of which all these lesser minds are supposed to run.

It may sound like an exaggeration when Socialists make the assertion that the university of the present day, aside from being a social club for the wealthy, is a mere capitalistic institution; but I have learned of a person whose actual experience goes to demonstrate the fact. An acquaintance, learning from the University of Minnesota catalogue that a provision was made so that persons of mature age, even if they had not passed the necessary examination or had a high school diploma, could enter the university if they were well fitted for the branch they wished to follow, made application on the proper day to the proper committee and was refused entrance on the ground that this provision applied only to persons employed at some special branch of work, such as mechanical pursuits of various kinds, teaching, office work and the like, for which they wished to become better fitted. In other words, the University of Minnesota is not an institution of learning for persons, at least of the working class, desirous to educate themselves with the mere fact of higher mental cultivation in view, but it is an institution where wage workers may be better fitted for their employment so that they make better wage slaves of the master class.

In short, from the kindergarten through to the college, the merchandise labor power is developed for every branch and walk of life. In the primary grades are developed nimble fingers and submissive minds, whose possessors will make good machine tenders; in the higher classes, the wage workers are fitted for the higher branches because the capitalists have degenerated into a useless set that can do nothing for themselves.

However, under present conditions this educational system is the only practical one, for after all to get a job and be able to hold it is the highest aim and ambition of old and young, so to be fitted therefor it is of course desirable. So the worse about the present school system is by no means what it does for our children; what it does not do for them is infinitely worse.

Aside from the millions of children that toil away their school age in mills and factories and are denied even the rudiments of knowledge, there are yet thousands that make application in the primary grades and are barred for lack of room. With 30,000 children thus kept out of school in the city of New York alone, the figure will swell to monstrous proportions before it has taken in every large city in the Union, where half session or no session is the lot of many children. This overcrowding of the schools always happens in the workingman's districts; the capitalist's children have plenty of room and usually attend private schools or have private teachers at home.

Statistics show that child labor is on a tremendous increase and investigations show that the conditions surrounding these unfortunate children are steadily getting worse. No amount of law, while the capitalists who profit by child labor are in control of the government, will or can eradicate or even check the evil.

The children, again according to Jane Adams, "are entitled to protection and just opportunities," and to that we certainly agree; but we most heartily disagree with the lady in desiring or even allowing this protection to rest with the capitalist State, the backbone of which, are the very capitalist exploiters of our children. The only legislation that can be at all effective for the working class, in this or any other matter that concerns it, will be legislation enacted by the working class itself through its own political party—the Socialist Labor Party.

Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of capital and labor confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Socialism strikes at the root of the problem by demanding that the profit system be abolished by erecting in its place the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist knows that the present system of production is unequal and unscientific, so has no patience with reform palliatives that seek to obscure the real issue.

WE SHOULD STUTTER!

Before us lies the semi-annual report of the national committee of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party. It is too long a document to reproduce at this place. It is, however, valuable enough to reproduce in full elsewhere on some later day. In the meantime a foretaste of its contents will justify the estimate that the document is invaluable as a homage to the soundness and wisdom of the Socialist Labor Party.

The report sets forth that the stability of the said "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party is threatened. And it explains that "the most serious danger lies in the questions of principles and tactics," seeing that "organizations in new States consist of elements inexperienced in the philosophy and tactics of the international Socialist movement," which "leads to political expressions, platform, and party tactics which conflict with Socialist principles and practices and which are essentially middle class." These few passages are a sample of the lugubrious document, which admits moreover that since their "Unity convention" their party has, so far from being united, presented the aspect of being hopelessly divided against itself.

We should stutter! We said so at the start. It is now proved at the end. Nor could it be otherwise. And yet the document is interesting; it is fresh. It is all that by reason of its mixture of puerility and crookedness.

It is puerile for people who objected to the "tyranny of the Socialist Labor Party" and who claimed that "millions of votes could be gathered for Socialism by new tactics," to now complain that the votes have not materialized and that "untyrannical policies and tactics" lead but to political bankruptcy. On the other hand, it is crookedness to have the complaint against "unphilosophic tactics" proceed from a set of men such as sign the document.

One of these signers is G. A. Hoehn, a gentleman, who, at the recent St. Louis street car strike took the job of deputy marshal to shoot and club the strikers into submission.

Another of these signers is the illustrious M. Ballard Dunn, known to our reader as the original Dunce for his opinion that the working class will not be able to emancipate itself.

A third of these signers is the no less illustrious L. E. Hildebrand who supported motions for the building of battle ships.

A pretty collection these are as exponents of philosophic international Socialism.

The Socialist Labor Party, as the fighting exponent of the rights and aspirations of the working class, and as the uncompromising pursuer of these rights, will always be in "hot water." The child of struggle, its struggles will never be ended until it has broken wide a breach in the capitalist wall for the working class to march through to its deliverance. Consequently the S. L. P. will ever present the aspect of the advancing column amid the foes—often hidden from sight by the smoke, ever bleeding, ever and anon seemingly undone, and ever reappearing with firm tread pursuing its destination.

On the other hand, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, like all such concerns will prove that "dupe" and "knave" are ever reverse and obverse of the same medal. They will start with a flare; brag on their "progress"; get tangled up in their own meshes and then find fault with the conditions that enabled them to flare up temporarily; and finally go to smash—as all lie inevitably does.

This Social Democratic document which attests, officially, the fact its party is foundered is no surprise, and yet it is a valuable sign post for the movement.

THE HANNA-ROOSEVELT DUEL.

With the nation as the stage, the silly portion of the public as the open-mouthed audience, and the suffering anthracite coal miners as the lurid Bengal fire, whose burning up throws a glamor on the scene, a personal political duel has been going on between Hanna and Roosevelt—Hanna to oust Roosevelt from the next Presidential race, Roosevelt to keep his seat. The latest incident in this duel was the late scene in Washington where Roosevelt frowningly appealed to the coal operators and the officers of the Union to settle the coal strike.

The anthracite coal strike was not Hanna's first move. Indeed, it was no move at all, or "thrust," on the part of Hanna in his duel with Roosevelt. The anthracite coal strike was merely a financial manoeuvre on Hanna's part. With anthracite far below the demand, a market would be opened for Hanna's bituminous coal. Good grounds for a strike are always on hand. The miserable wage, the still worse environments under which the miners work, are ample ground on which to strike, and strike hard. Both wage and environments are as bad in Hanna's as in Baer's mines. If resistance to such hard conditions should justify a strike at one mine, it certainly should justify similar proceedings at all others. But that, of course, would not have suited the Hanna plan. To profit by a strike in the anthracite region, the bituminous regions must go on producing. Accordingly, Hanna's lieutenant on the Civic Federation, John Mitchell, saw to it at the recent Indianapolis convention of the miners that the strike should not extend to the bituminous fields. The plan succeeded. Aided by the Hanna coal operators, who check off the strike assessment of their miners, the anthracite miners have held out, and bituminous coal tripled in price. While Hanna's financial manoeuvre was being executed with typical capitalist ruthlessness and the typical capitalist false pretences of love and affection for the workingmen, his political duel was going on, with varying success, but, must be admitted, with the scores in his favor, on the whole. On the whole, Hanna was crowding Roosevelt into a hole. In the course of this duel, either of them, or both, seized upon the coal strike situation. Whichever of the two started the move, Hanna comes out ahead by a large majority—and the ill-starred miners have to pay the piper.

If, the coal operators having accepted the terms of Hanna's labor lieutenant, Mitchell, Roosevelt had appointed an arbitral committee, he would have been stuck, whatever the decision:

—if the decision was in favor of the miners, Roosevelt would never receive the nomination for President. A decision that could not but fly in the teeth of all the principles of capitalism would effectively array against Roosevelt all the capitalist forces that dominate Republican conventions;

—if the decision was in favor of the operators, Roosevelt's presidential boom would be equally shattered: Hanna would see to it that his labor lieutenants would raise the hue and cry against "a man so utterly oblivious of the rights of Labor that he appointed a committee hostile to the workingmen." A persistent and plausible cry about "organized labor's" hostility rarely fails of its effect with politicians.

On the other hand, if the coal operators declined the terms of Hanna's labor lieutenant Mitchell, Roosevelt would be stuck from another quarter. Whether he backs down or not, whether he convenes Congress or not, and whatever, if convened, Congress may do, Roosevelt is in hot water: he either renders himself still more ridiculous than he is, or himself kicks his Presidential boom to pieces.

Who manoeuvred Roosevelt into this predicament?

If, in "ways that are dark and by tricks that are vain," learned by him from the Chinese stokesmen with whom he displaces American labor on his ships, Hanna engineered and lured Roosevelt into the performance of the 3rd instant, the trick was certainly masterly;

If, as it is equally possible, Roosevelt's own "strenuous" tom foolery is responsible for this move of his to settle the strike, and end the "intolerable situation," then he dug his own grave, and Hanna has the credit for quickly having availed himself of the opportunity by posting his labor lieutenant Mitchell on the proposition to make.

In the meantime, while this duel for practical preferment is going on, Labor bleeds, played like a foot-ball by capitalists and their labor lieutenants.

OUTDOING ITSELF.

The Democracy of this State in convention assembled outdid itself. All previous Democratic performances in demagoguery become as nothing to the performance of this State convention. The following is its fly-paper declaration on the coal strike:

"We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent. of the anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the State of Pennsylvania, national ownership can but be in the interest of the whole people.

"Fuel, like water, being a public necessity, we advocate national ownership and operation of the mines as a solution of the problem, which will relieve the country from the sufferings which follow differences between labor and capital in the anthracite mines. This course will insure peace in the mining regions and remove the cause for differences, leading not only to suffering, but oftimes to bloodshed and insurrection. It will relieve the consumers of coal, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country; insure steady employment and ample compensation to labor; transfer children from the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen, and preserve the stability of the business interests and popular institutions of our country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions of public ownership, the propriety of that policy as applied to anthracite coal mines must be apparent to every citizen."

No important reason why the anthracite coal mines should be nationalized fails to apply to other industries. And if the Democracy claims that other industries are not trustified, what of those that are?

Why not nationalize the Cotton Bale Trust? Is it because the concern is mainly owned by Democrats that the farmers are justly to be bled by that Trust beyond the point of endurance?

Why not nationalize the traction lines? Is it because the concerns are mainly owned by Democrats that the public may be harried, run over, and packed like sardines in transportation?

Why not buy out by the State the scores of concerns in this State in which the operatives are slowly ground to death by low wages and utterly unsanitary conditions? Is it because in the instance of these concerns, they being wholly within the State, such a declaration would be altogether too practical and practicable, whereas, in the instance of the anthracite beds, they being located beyond the tackles of this State, all declarations concerning the buying out of them are beautifully vaporous?

Are these the reasons why "the propriety of a proposition to buy out, as applied to the anthracite coal mines, must be apparent to every citizen"?

AMERICAN LABOR AS MANURE FOR EUROPEAN ARISTOCRACY.

The cable despatches announcing the birth of what in time will be the tenth Duke of Manchester at Tanderagee Castle, County Armagh, together with the ringing of church bells at Kimbolton, the present Duke's English seat, in a celebration of the occasion, simultaneously reopens a vista of the past, and gives a peep into a vista of the future.

About twenty-six years ago, the eighth Duke of Manchester—the dilapidated scion of the dilapidated dukedom of that name—married the American heiress Consuelo, a daughter of the Ravenswood, La., capitalist Antonio Yznaga del Valle. Her dower was a cold $3,000,000. Of course, not in cash: that would have been little, comparatively, and would have been dissipated in less time. The dower consisted in a Three-million-law-given power to drain the working class of America. And it did. The drainage drew from the mines, railroads and factories a manure that caused the parks of the dukedom of Manchester to revive, its game to spring up anew, and the sap of which rose into the belfries producing new bells to celebrate the happiness of the Duke.

Twenty-four years later these bells were again called into violent requisition. The son and successor of the eighth Duke—the ninth Duke of Manchester—following the agricultural-matrimonial instincts of his father, secured from the same quarters fresh manure for his dukedom: he married another American heiress, Helena, the daughter of the Cincinnati, O., millionaire Eugene Zimmerman. Her dower was a colder $5,000,000. Like the previous dower, neither was this in cold cash. It was again a law-given power to drain the working class of America, this time with a five-million suction. And it did. From all parts of the nation the stream ran; and, drawing its sustenance from the drainage, the dukedom of Manchester flourished apace—to the tune, of course, of declining earnings for the workers of America, whose labor secreted the rich manure on which the insect Manchester Duke Vulgaris thrived and grew fat.

Such is the vista of the past. It allows a peep into the vista of the future. What is to be the tenth duke has just been born. Will the insect decline? Not if Democratic-Republican political power continues. On the contrary. If that power continues, the insect in this third generation will thrive still better. Since his grandfather's days, even since his father's days, the earnings of the wealth-producers of America have tumbled down perceptibly. If the grandfather could fatten on what he extracted from American Labor, if the father could grow still fatter on the still greater plunder of the American workingman—how rosy must not be the future of the recently born tenth Duke to-be, when he will be old enough to wed, in his turn, some American heiress!

No wonder the church bells of Kimbolton ring out in merry glee.

But church bells have not always been truthful prophets. Who will venture to deny that between the time of birth and the age of marriage, the working class of America will not have got tired of figuring merely as manure for a parasite class, and that, as their predecessors of American Revolution memory, they may not have thrown off their backs both the foreign parasites and his native satraps?

* * *

Further evidence of the rascality and corruption of the "Social Democrats" will be found in our correspondence column in the communication from Jer. O'Fihelly of North Abington, Mass. There the "Social Democrats" voted in the Republican caucuses for notorious labor skinners. They did this in violation of the law forbidding voters to vote at more than one caucus. Thus, to the crime of corruption they have added the crime of repeating. It is this pestiferous crew, which, we are informed, represents the working class and international Socialism in this country. Workingmen, repudiate the imputation that you are corruptionists—with no more honesty and decency than the lowest ward heeler who barters his vote for drinks. Out upon the scoundrels. Expose their dirty record when and wherever possible and bury them out of sight on election day, under an avalanche of Socialist Labor Party votes.

* * *

Subscriptions to The Monthly People continue to come in at a lively rate. Every mail brings a batch, and the lists run all the way from ten to fifty names. Letters that accompany the orders speak in glowing terms of The Monthly People idea. The business office is becoming rushed, but say they can handle all that comes. It is two weeks yet before the first number of The Monthly People will be issued. Of course, each number will be complete in itself, but it is well to get as many readers as possible to begin with the first one.

* * *

Germany, according to Home Secretary Count Von Posadowsky Welmer, has over 400 trusts. That's not bad for a country so badly hampered by feudalistic remnants, a limited area and inferior natural resources. How many would it have if it were "the free, untrammeled republic" known as the United States, with its vast continent and unlimited advantages?

* * *

Roosevelt said he represented the general public. The railroad presidents said in answer: "The public be damned."

* * *

A few days ago the Western railroads issued reports showing large wage increases. Last Friday, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in Chicago, and decided to demand a 10 per cent. increase on twelve roads. The engineers assert that the tonnage of freight trains has become so much heavier that there is no comparison with the work they had to do when the schedule now in force was adopted. Locomotives are larger and the hours the men are required to remain on duty make theirs a trying task, they say. All of which goes to show that railroad reports, like capitalist statistics, are made to order.

* * *

The value of capitalist statements is reflected in the railroad reports recently issued. These reports, in spite of threatened strikes on Western railroads for an increase in wages equal to those paid before the reductions of 1893, and in spite of the investigations of capitalist writers, showing that operating expenses are being decreased at the wage expense of the workers—these reports calmly and deliberately tell of a general increase in the wages of railroad workers. Any one at all familiar with corporation bookkeeping knows that it is a legerdemain, worse in its insidious results than the black art of the middle ages. Those figures are cooked up for the purpose of justifying a resistance to the increase demanded, and to perpetuate the system of intensified labor at low wages now in vogue on the railroads.

* * *

Senator Dolliver says trusts are doomed because they are overcapitalized. Dolliver should observe Germany. There a crisis recently wrecked many overcapitalized corporations; but it did not end them. The water was squeezed out—as were the small stockholders—and the whole system of trusts was placed on a sounder basis, in fewer hands. Now they are flourishing as they never did before. Again, Dolliver cannot fail to have noticed that industrial wrecks are not infrequent in small production. That periodically there is a crisis produced by overproduction and that such a crisis is invariably followed by retrenchment and concentration. If Dolliver has noted that, the fact cannot have escaped him that failure in any phase of industry is followed by a rehabilitation on an ever larger scale. And so it is and so it will be with trusts. Trusts are here to stay and grow.

* * *

It now transpires that the arrangements recently concluded between the warring English and American tobacco trusts practically create a new and formidable international trust. The new British American Company is owned two-thirds by the Consolidated Tobacco Company (the official title of the tobacco trust of this country), and one third by the Imperial Tobacco Company of England. Under the new company, the Imperial Tobacco Company retires from the American field, not only in the United States, but Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines; while the new British-American Company takes over the entire business of the Imperial Company and the Consolidated Company, in all foreign countries and in all the colonies of Great Britain, including India, Canada, and Australia. This new international trust offers another effective argument against tariff-reform. When corporations of different companies become practically one, where is the competition that tariff reform would promote to come from?

"CEAD MILLE FAILTE"

BOSTON GIVES THEM TO CONNOLLY IN FANEUIL HALL.

A Rousing Reception That Makes the Old "Cradle of Liberty" Rock and the Kangaroos Howl—Successful in Every Respect.

"POEM OF WELCOME."

(Written for the occasion by Samuel J. French, of Lawrence, and read by Fred Boyle, of Revere, at the reception to James Connolly, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., on October 1.)

'Tis increasing, the sound of the new revolution;
Its echo is plain to the class-conscious ear.
Slowly its place in the world's evolution
Is being understood by the vast proletaire.
This gathering this evening, then,
Is but earnest of future, when
The Socialist Commonwealth brought into view
We'll greet with good cheer
Just as to-night we here
Cry "Cead Mille Failte"
James Connolly to you.

Fiercely the class struggle wages all round us;
Relentless, the master-class grinds out our lives,
Whilst wage-slavery, injustice and misery surround us,
On the fruits of our labor the robber-class thrives.
'Tis ours to enlighten, then,
Our wronged fellow workingmen;
Show them the cause of their hardships and pain;
Call to them—All Unite!
Join in the glorious fight!
You have nothing to lose
And a whole world to gain.

Noble the cause we're engaged in defending:
The right of the worker to the fruits of his toil.
Boldly for Freedom and Justice contending
And the right of our class to the tools and the soil.
With Ballot, and Pen, and Speech
Striving our class to teach;
Showing our fellow-slaves how to attain
Freedom for those who toil
Here and in Erin's Isle—
Freedom forever
From Slavery's Chain.

The system of private-owned means of production
Has evolved to the point where its mission's fulfilled,
It remains but for us to complete its destruction,
And a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth build.
Let us on to its ending, then!
Unfurling the Red Flag again!
Which symbols the blood of the Proletaire crew!
On with the working class!
Moving one mighty mass
To oust the old system
And bring in the new.

Here in the New World we are lined up for action,
To fight to the end that our class may be free;
Whatever our color, our race, or extraction,
We are one with our fellow-slaves over the sea.
Through you to Ireland
We reach a fraternal hand
To Comrades of Erin, class-conscious and true!
Accept, then, this greeting, friend,
Which we to-night extend:
"Cead Mille Failte"
James Connolly to you.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—The reception to Comrade Connolly in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening was a success in every sense—a howling success—that is, it made the Kangaroos howl.

Despite the wretched condition of the streets, and the game of ping-pong which Jupiter Pluvius was playing with the clouds overhead, the old "Cradle of Liberty" was filled before the meeting opened.

During the meeting twenty-five subscriptions were obtained for the "Workers' Republic," and about two hundred pamphlets were sold. A collection netting over $33 was also taken up.

Comrade M. D. Fitzgerald, of Boston, called the meeting to order and introduced Joseph F. Malloney as chairman.

The chairman addressed the audience in his usual forcible, convincing manner for twenty minutes before introducing the first speaker, Comrade M. T. Berry, our candidate for governor.

Comrade Berry held the attention of the audience for a considerable time, explaining the position of the Socialist Labor Party in this campaign and exposing the crookedness of the spellbinders of the old parties, not forgetting the poor, much-berated Kangaroo, for whom Comrade Berry, not only because of his honesty and earnestness, but because of his bitter experiences with them as well, entertains about the same regard as His Satanic Majesty is reputed to have for holy water.

It should be noted that the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus furnished an excellent musical treat by their rendition of two selections, one in English and one in their own tongue, which were liberally applauded.

A poem of welcome written by Comrade French was then recited by Fred Boyle, of Revere, at the conclusion of which a number of Irishmen in the audience took up the hearty cry of "Cead Mille Failte" ("A hundred thousand welcomes") as Comrade Connolly arose to address them.

Cheers greeted the representative of the class-conscious Irish working class.

As a speaker Comrade Connolly proved fluent and convincing equal to our expectations and delivered a fine speech, interspersed with telling points and witty allusions.

He declared that the I. S. R. P. recognized in the S. L. P. of America the only bona fide Socialist Party in this country, and urged the audience to support it at the polls and thereby strike an effective blow that would redound to the benefit not only of the working class of America but of the old country as well.

At the conclusion of his speech, during which he was frequently applauded, someone asked him what a "crimes" or "coercion" act meant to the Irish working class, to which he quickly responded: "Analyze an American injunction and understand what it means to the American working class and you have the size of an Irish coercion act."

Though there were many sympathizers of the Home Rule and various other Irish movements present, if any were not yet convinced by Connolly's arraignment of the Irish "fakir" politicians, they apparently did not have the courage to ask him any further questions.

At this point the poor Kang did his usual little "stunt" of opening his mouth and putting his foot into it.

It certainly was amusing to Comrade Connolly to witness the display of stupidity and ignorant malice on the part of Mr. Spero and his little coterie of East Boston Kangaroos who were in the rear of the hall.

Your correspondent, in speaking recently with a New York comrade of the bewildered state of mind of certain Bostonians, was met by the witty remark: "Perhaps their mental bewilderment is a result of the configuration of your Boston streets." In like manner it may be said of East Bostonians of the Spero type that the preponderance of fog over gray matter in their cerebral cavities is a result of the prevalence of foggy weather on "Noddle Island."

As an illustration of the mental caliber of these gentry may be mentioned the first questioner, who didn't know the name of the S. T. & L. A. and wanted to now if the Party endorsed the action of the S. L. P. After Comrade Malloney had jollied him a little to jog his memory he stammered out: "I mean your vat it is, de central body, your S. L. P., your trade union movement."

The question was directed to Comrade Berry, who waved the wand of his eloquence over the chattering group, and lo, Presto! Change! the Kangaroos were transformed into a troop of monkeys.

The Davis cigar and other chestnuts were sprung by Spero and his assistants, who were disposed of by Comrade Malloney in his inimitable style, much to the amusement of the audience. F.

CONNOLLY IN HAVERHILL.

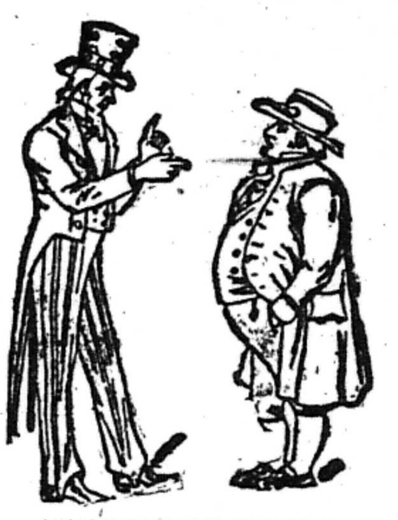
He Addresses an Enthusiastic Audience of Irishmen on Washington Square.

Haverhill, Mass., October 3.—James Connolly, the famous Irish agitator, founder of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, and Editor of the "Workers' Republic," of Dublin, Ireland, spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience on Washington Square, last evening. Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, presided, and after a few introductory remarks, he introduced Connolly.

Connolly, who is an eloquent speaker, thoroughly posted on Socialist and economic questions, both in Ireland and in America, spoke for over an hour on the situation in the "ould land," pointing out to the audience present, especially those of Irish birth or descent, the absolute necessity of casting their ballots for the only Party of the working class in America, the Socialist Labor Party, and thus strike a blow for freedom, not only in America, but in Ireland as well. The speaker pointed out how utterly useless were the attempts made in the past to better the condition of the Irish people, the working class, by such middle class nostrums as Home Rule, peasant proprietorship, etc. Said the speaker, "There is but one thing that will help the Irish working class; that is the establishment of the Socialist Republic." Connolly told his audience the story of how the Irish "patriots?" like John Redmond, go hand in hand with the Irish capitalists like John D. Crimmins, misleading the working class Irish in both lands. He told the Irishmen who were present at the meeting "that they ought to have other use for their money than sending it over to Ireland to keep a lot of well-fed Irish politicians in the British House of Commons." In an eloquent appeal he called on the workers of every land, especially those of the Irish race, to unite with the Socialist Labor Party, which in America stands for the same ideal as does the Irish Socialist Republican Party in Ireland, and thus strike the blow in the only way possible which will give to the Irish working class the Freedom for which they have hoped and fought and dreamed of for centuries, "When the sea-divided Gael is one in name as well as fame." The freedom of Ireland—the Irish working class—depends upon the establishment of the Socialist Republic in the "ould land," and a vote cast for the S. L. P. in America is a blow struck for freedom's cause in every land, Ireland amongst the rest.

* * *

The incorporation of big concerns goes merrily on. The authorized capitalization during September was $253,427,200, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The total for the nine months of this year is $2,641,600,600. It is expected that October capitalization will also reach a large aggregate. The steamship, malleable iron, zinc and lead combines are expected to be incorporated this month. Yet there are those who persist in declaring, in spite of this steady and gradual growth of enormous corporations, that consolidation is a phase of economic development that is but transitory and cannot endure.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such damned sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself.

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan. Labor is the producer of all wealth. Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the created are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently, the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think?

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—"It do."

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. This enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and powers and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist, in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel, but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie, that "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse. H.

Kansas City, Mo.

THE WORK THAT TELLS.

The Socialist Labor Party is quite active in this fall's campaign. A number of meetings have been held in White Plains streets and there is no denying the fact that the arguments of the orators have set many men to thinking. The people are thinking—and thinking hard, too—that the days of trust combinations to control the necessaries of life should be near an end.—The White Plains Argus.

* * *

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association has decided to change its name to American. Why not? Its exploitation is no longer confined to New England, but has extended to the South. To this the Southern child labor problem bears eloquent testimony. Make it American by all means.

* * *

The address of the president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association illustrates the trend of capitalist development. It was mainly devoted to a consideration of technical and engineering problems as related to cotton goods manufacture. Labor was not in it. It will be out of it more than ever when these problems are solved by the installation of more perfect labor-displacing and labor-intensifying machinery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Embalmed for Future Reference.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Inclosed you will find a copy of the proceedings of the Westchester county, State of New York, board of supervisors, November 17 and December 8, 1886. This is the Westchester county Democratic and Republican capitalist water cure for the working class, when they are traveling in or through the county looking for work (and designated by the capitalist class as tramps).

Please embalm these resolutions in the columns of The Daily and Weekly People for future reference, and that future generations can understand the great love of humanity and wisdom of our present capitalist legislators.

Joseph Sweeny,
Yonkers, N. Y.

October 1, 1902.

[Enclosure.]

Proceedings of the board of supervisors of Westchester county, 1886.

Names of members of the board of supervisors as follows: R. Bedford, Timothy C. Adams; R. Cortlandt, William Mabie; D. Eastchester, David Quackinbush; D. Greenburg, John Besson; R. Harrison, George T. Burling; R. Lewisboro, John C. Holmes; D. Mamaroneck, Mathias Banta; D. Mount Pleasant, Moses W. Taylor; R. New Castle, Francis M. Carpenter; D. New Rochelle, Henry D. Phelps; R. North Salem, Odle Close; R. North Castle, Joseph B. See; R. Ossining, Gilbert M. Todd; D. Pelham, Sherman T. Pell; D. Poundridge, Miles Adams; D. Rye, William Ryan; D. Scarsdale, Chauncey T. Secor; R. Somers, James P. Teed; D. Westchester, Daniel J. McGrory; D. White Plains, Lewis C. Platt; D. Yonkers, Jacob Read; R. Yorktown, William James Horton.

Mr. William Ryan of Portchester (Town of Rye), was elected chairman.

(Page 71.)

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1886.—Mr. See presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been the practice of committing magistrates in different sections of this county to commit tramps and vagrants to the county jail, where they are well taken care of during the winter months; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that hundreds of this class flock to this county from the city of New York and the adjoining State of Connecticut; and

Whereas, These tramps are a source of great danger and a general nuisance to our citizens; and

Whereas, The expense, directly and indirectly, to the taxpayers of this county, caused by this tramp raid, has reached the enormous sum of $75,000 per year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on superintendent of the poor and asylums be and here is directed to carry into practical effect the following resolutions:

Resolved, That said committee request the senator and members of the assembly from this county to secure the passage of an act requiring all magistrates in this county to commit to the almshouse all persons committed as tramps or vagrants.

Also, an act to repeal all acts or parts of acts not consistent with the above.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to enter into a contract with responsible parties to erect a building in a suitable place on the county farm, which shall be so situated and constructed that it can be flooded with water to the depth of at least six feet, and so arranged with apartments and platforms that all persons committed as tramps or vagrants can be placed therein and thereon, and when the water is turned on be compelled to bail or be submerged thereby. Said building, fixtures and all things pertaining thereto, not to exceed the cost of $10,000.

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to borrow upon the credit of the county such sum as may be necessary to complete the above mentioned work, such sum not to exceed $10,000.

Resolved, That when such building may be completed, the superintendent of the poor be authorized to employ such agents, and make such arrangements as may be necessary for the practical operation of the above mentioned plan.

(Page 180.)

Mr. See called up the preamble and resolutions presented by him November 17, in relation to tramps and vagrants, and asked unanimous consent that the third resolution be amended by striking out "$10,000" and inserting in place thereof "$5,000." And by inserting after the word "that" in first line of said resolution the words "upon the passage of such act, and its becoming operative," which was granted, and said resolution was so amended.

Mr. See also asked unanimous consent to substitute the following in place of the fourth of said resolutions, which was granted:

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized, to borrow upon the credit of the county at as low a rate of interest as possible, such sum of money as may be necessary to complete the above mentioned work, such sum not to exceed $5,000, the money to be paid upon the order of the committee on superintendents of the poor and asylums.

Mr. Banta moved that the matter be divided, and that action be first taken upon the adoption of the preamble and the first and second resolutions. Lost.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as amended, and they were declared adopted by the following vote on page 181:

Ayes—Messrs. Miles Adams, T. C. Adams, Burling, Carpenter, Close, Holmes, Mabie, Platt, Pell, Phelps, Ryan, Secor, See and Teed—14.

Nays—Messrs. Banta, Besson, Horton, McGrory, Quackinbush, Read, Taylor and Todd—8.

Mr. Holmes moved to reconsider the vote by which said resolutions were adopted.

The question was taken upon said motion, and it was declared lost by the following vote:

Ayes — Messrs. Horton, McCrory, Quackinbush, Read, Taylor and Todd—6.

Nays—Messrs. Miles Adams, T. C. Adams, Besson, Burling, Carpenter, Close, Holmes, Mabie, Platt, Pell, Phelps, Ryan, Secor, See and Teed—15.

I have compared the above report with the original report of the proceedings of the board of supervisors of Westchester county for the year 1886, and I hereby certify that it is a correct copy.

Joseph H. Sweeny,
Yonkers, N. Y.

October 1, 1902.

Help The Workers' Republic—A Good Suggestion.

To The Daily and Weekly People—I wish to draw the attention of the comrades to a matter affecting Connolly's meetings. It seems that not sufficient attention is given to the selling of the subscription cards for The Workers' Republic in most meetings until it is too late. We shall all regret his not being able to go back with a good report on the sale of these. I would suggest, therefore, that the comrades arrange properly for the handling of the cards at the coming meetings by delegating the work to two or more comrades according to size of audience to be covered. C. Mercer.

Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 29.

Making the Galled Jade Wince.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The New York Labor News Company has received a communication from Boston, Mass., September 28, which reads as follows:

"Section Boston has ordered 15,000 copies of the leaflet 'Socialist Labor Party and Social Democratic Party.' We want them sent on at once. Many of the members were in favor of ordering 30,000. We have observed that the circulation of this leaflet is causing the S. D. P. great uneasiness.

"J. F. Stevens, Organizer."

We wish again to call the attention of Party organizations to the importance of the above mentioned leaflet. It is absolutely necessary to warn sympathizers against the bogus Socialist party. If you would reap the full benefit of the agitation now being carried on by the S. L. P., circulate the documentary evidence of the poltroonery practiced by the party of many names. As observed by the Boston comrades this exposure of their record is making even these dirty tools of capitalism wince. The perusal of the leaflet must decide the action of any intelligent workingman who wishes to cast a vote for Socialism. Circulate the leaflet, we are prepared to fill orders.

New York Labor News Company.

New York, Sept. 30.

Showing Up the Kangs' Dirty Record.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The Kangs had a meeting here recently. After the speaker, one Ufert, had said some things about the Trust problem and had called down the Reps and Dems, he jumped off the box. But he was not to be let off so easy, for Comrade Kahr stopped him with an interrogation as to whether questions were permitted. Ufert could not very well edge out of this and the questions came. The first was: "You have just designated the Republican party and the Democratic party as being hostile to the working class, and this being so, how am I to understand the action of your party in the case of Morris Eichmann, of West Hoboken, N. J., who ran on the Republican, Democratic, Citizen and "Socialist" tickets?"

Great astonishment among the audience and great foaming at the mouth on the part of the Kangs. "We have fired him out," said Ufert, but Kahr simply laughed at him, explaining to the audience that Eichmann had been "fired" after The Daily People took the matter up.

Then came, in rapid succession, questions two and three, the first "How about John C. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., running on the Democratic and the Social Democratic ticket?" and the next "How about G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, Mo., serving as a Deputy Sheriff in a strike?"

The Kangs were now hopping mad, and wanted to take Kahr by the throat as they had done to a comrade two years ago. It seems when you scratch a Kangaroo, you always find an Anarchist. They cannot bear the truth.

While the meeting was in progress, Comrade Seimer was actively engaged in the distribution of the leaflet "Socialist Labor Party and Social Democratic Party." Anti-Kang.

Stonington, Conn., Sept. 27.

MORE "SOCIALIST" CORRUPTION.

"Social Democrats" Vote at Republican Caucus For Labor Skinners in Violation of the Law.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The set of freaks in this town who are variously styled "Social Democrats," "Socialists," and other names too numerous to mention, have given us another example in the noble waging of the class struggle.

It occurred at the Republican caucus. The great interest in the caucuses in this district was caused by the candidacy of the present congressional representative and of General Blackmar. The Daily People in an editorial a few days ago, referred to some of the phases of this struggle, especially the endorsement of labor skinner Lovering by Sammy Gompers, and the endorsement of General Blackmar by other labor fakirs. In the line of voters at the caucus were several Social Democrats of more or less prominence. We have the names of eight of them who voted, one of those was lately treasurer (and perhaps is yet) of the freak organization. Another of them is secretary of their town committee.

There were several other "Socialist" party voters voted in that Republican caucus, but we only took the names of those whom we knew to be prominent members.

All of those took part in their own caucus and some of them were delegates to the convention that nominated the Kangaroo candidate for congress; neither that, however, nor the election law (which makes it a serious offense for voters to take part in more than one party caucus during the same year) deterred them from supporting, as far as they could, either the labor skinner Lovering or the more despicable General Blackmar, who may not have had the chance of having his capacity for skinning labor published. Of course all of this is a Daily People lie so I want it published. Fraternally,

Jer. O'Fihelly.

Abington, Mass., September 28, 1902.

Good Work in Pueblo.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist Labor Party of Pueblo, Colo., has been holding good open air meetings. At seven of these we sold 120 of the 5 cent pamphlets.

The pure and simple trades unions are in a turmoil due to the fight between the A. F. of Hell and the A. T. U. Threats of all kinds are thick in the air. Each threatens dire disaster to the other. Amid it all the banner of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. is held up in good shape.

During one of the S. L. P. meetings held here, one Shartel, a cigarmaker by trade, made the following statement: "The International Cigarmakers were on strike in New York at Kerbs, Wertheim & Schuffer's shop; De Leon went down there, organized scabs to take their places, and marched them to the shop under escort of the militia." Shartel claims to be a personal observer of the affair. Here we believe his story to be a bold-faced lie. W. Knight.

Pueblo, Colo, Sept. 22.

[Shartel's story is not a bold-faced, but a sneaky-faced lie. His yarn about De Leon is an invention of the whole cloth. The labor fakirs set the lie afloat to cover up the crime they committed during that strike in continuing it and bleeding the workingmen out of contributions, six months after they knew the strike was lost, the firm having its out-of-town factories in full running order. The documents on this fact were made public by themselves when they fell out among themselves.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

A Good Way to Push The Monthly.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Tuesday night Section Gardner held an agitation meeting at Miller's Opera House. We had a good crowd. Organizer Anderson delivered an able address on Revolutionary Socialism. The audience liked the address so well that we took three subscriptions for The Weekly People and twenty for The Monthly People. Comrades, you will find your agitation meetings furnish an excellent opportunity to push the Monthly. The comrades here are enthusiastic over the Monthly idea and we will send in another list next week.

We have had an important addition to the section in the person of Theodore Smith. He is a good worker. On October 14 we will hold another meeting in Miller's Opera House. Comrade Anderson will speak on the Era of Capitalism. The working class hear us gladly.

Pierre Brouillet.

Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26.

Nathan L. Griest, a Rising Star in the Fakir's Heaven.

To The Daily and Weekly People—When under date of December 16, 1898, Frank Jordan (the same Jordan so largely mentioned of late on account of the letter of O. M. Sachter, of Pittsburg, to him with its famous, "Now Frank, at them") wrote to me as follows: "The Colorado Sections, Socialist Labor Party, have voted to pay Comrade Griest $25 per month and keep him agitating, organizing and visiting already organized sections all through the year," and that to accept the State Committee's offer Comrade Griest had to refuse a position as expert chemist for a huge mining concern that would have bound him by a three-year contract at $200 American gold equivalent in Mexican current coin, for Mexico was to be his field for them—they are an enormous concern!"—I dropped my head in shame, pounded my breast and said to myself, why can you not go and do likewise. At that period I was a little more sanguine than now. I admired the spirit of the man who could rise above the level of his material welfare and heroically exchange a certain monthly income of $200 American gold for $25 of proletarian money. Since then I have grown more sceptical, caused by the fact that so many grafters in our ranks have been driven from cover and every one of them could not say enough about how much "he had sacrificed" for the S. L. P.

Shortly after the Beaumont outrage, of which Comrade Lyon was the victim, Griest wrote to a Texas comrade that he was anxious to go to Beaumont and carry out the work begun by Lyon. He was full of fire and ardor and was willing to sacrifice himself again for the emancipation of our class, if he only could get transportation from California. That transportation not coming forth, he was content to get to El Paso, willing to do anything in order to do some organizing for the party, "if necessary fake on the street" (as stated in a letter from Los Angeles of March 23, 1902, to above mentioned comrade). He got to El Paso, but never attached himself to the Texas State Committee. Since then the lampoonists made their appearance in the party and in a letter to the same comrade he deplored the "split" and said that those internal dissensions disgusted him and that the party is torn wide open.

That his love for faking, as expressed above, did not stop with being willing to fake on the street, is conclusively shown by the following that I just received from El Paso:

THE STORY OF AN OPPORTUNIST

This is the story of an opportunist. The tale of Griest, Nathan L. Griest, late of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Cripple Creek, and other points of the compass. One year ago Griest's voice was piercing the fogs of San Francisco in denunciaion of labor fakirs, Kangaroos, Debserie and the other cohorts of capitalism, but now—and that's another affair. According to Griest's modest estimate of himself the brains of the S. L. P. resided under his Dunlap tile, and when he left it the stellar attraction had vanished and darkness fell upon the earth. He was a F. R. S. in sociology and political economy, and his learned dissertations upon these themes were the admiration of those who didn't know a class struggle from a handsaw. His heart bled for the working class, and his bowels were moved with compassion. He was the child of misfortune and hard luck, and in condescending to espouse Socialism he had forfeited untold riches, social advancement and political preferment. His journalistic ability and massive intellect were all sacrificed for the sake of the S. L. P. and Socialism. Opportunities for lucrative positions and fat salaries were continually butting into him, but he repelled them with a rude hand because his heart throbbed for the toiling masses.

Hereafter the toiling (m)asses may go to ——! and his heart will throb solely for N. L. Griest, this brings us to our narrative. When the San Francisco Section wanted to unload him he clung like an old man of the sea; the comrades there didn't seem to think the movement would collapse if they lost him. He next bobbed up in Los Angeles where the capitalist press was quick to acknowledge merit, and gave him so much gratuitous advertising that he couldn't find employment in the town. His next and last appearance, so far as the S. L. P. is concerned, is at El Paso, Texas, where he is now business manager of the El Paso Daily News, a rotten capitalist sheet owned by a Mexican Democratic politician named Felix Martinez. Griest, when talking Socialism, was always biterly opposed to economic organizations, especially the S. T. and L. A., but opportunity has knocked at his door and this time she gets a cordial welcome, hence we find him hand in glove with the fakirs. He not only organizes a pure and simple union, but becomes president of it. This union is known as the Newspaper Writers' Union, of El Paso, Texas, and is with Typographical Union affiliated with Gompers' A. F. of L. His next move was to address the fakirs under the auspices of Democratic politicians, at Washington Park, El Paso, Tex., on Labor Day. Next we find him assisting in the organization of a "Union" Labor Party, and he is assigned a place on the committee of resolutions and platform, with several Democratic politicians and friends of labor." The platform, so far as outlined has an Appeal to Reason stink all over it, and includes municipal ownership of public utilities (by decayed middle classers) eight-hour day, $2 daily minimum wage on public works and the initiative and referendum. See El Paso papers September 1 to 10. If Griest fishes an office out of the capitalistic cesspool, he will eat crow the rest of his days, and do a little labor buncoing and skinning on his own account. Exit Griest.—S. Frank Leitner.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 30.

The conference of the Brotherhood Engineers also goes to show the truth of what The Daily People has all along contended, viz., that it and other pure and simple unions are continually duped by the capitalist class into signing schedules and agreements granting them slight increases and extorting more labor and more surplus value out of them, proportionately, than the increase is worth. For a few pennies increase they are compelled to work harder and longer and use up more of their pay to meet the additional drain upon their energy than the increase amounts to—all in order to make the capitalists wealthier and more powerful. Such is "practical" pure and simpledom, which the "visionary" socialists "denounce," i. e., expose.

Next time Roosevelt calls a conference, he wants to remember that in this capitalist country, the political tail does not wag the economic dog.

Now it is in order for some believer in the democratic idea that trusts are due to railway discriminations which would end when "the public" owned that public utility, the railroad, to explain how Germany, with its state-owned railroads and its lack of freight discriminations, comes to have so many trusts?

LIGHT IS BREAKING

> "Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Although the collection of curios who made themselves infamous and ridiculous as the issuers of the statement of "The Thirty-One" are now out of the party and are consequently of no account, yet their present doings may help to shed some light on their real motives and thus may help to guide the party in the future.

The gang has organized itself in a so-called Manhattan Socialist Club. Their motto is "Smash the S. L. P."

They have at present about 70 members and have raised a fund of $150 for the purpose of issuing a "statement to the voters," asking them not to vote the S. L. P. ticket. This money is now with their treasurer, Peter Fiebiger; and Hugo Vogt, Peter Damm and J. Bernstein as their shining lights and ringleaders were appointed a committee to draw up such a statement to the voters and distribute it broadcast.

Besides, they are in constant communication with outside sections and urge sections and individual members to pull out of the party and thus cripple it. They openly boast that they are now trying to get Illinois and Rhode Island to pull out and so they expect to cripple the party.

In one of his speeches delivered in that club Vogt declared: "Since we could not rule the party, we must ruin it!" Honest Socialism, eh?

These conspirators have now let the cat out of the bag. Held together by a few disappointed job-hunters, they show themselves in their true color and show their real motive for their alleged grievances. These people have ceased to be Socialists and that is why they are trying to ruin the party, and when not allowed to do it from within they now try it from without.

These facts throw light upon the character of the late "opposition." These traitors are trying to smash the fighting S. L. P. in order to get their reward from capitalists and politicians. But the gang will not succeed. It will be drowned in its efforts. W. G.

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 25.—A sickly ambition is responsible for the conditions here, but let me say that with very few exceptions, such as Remmel, for instance, the S. L. P. has lost what it is well rid of, as will be shown in the following which was brought out at the hearing in the case of D. E. Gilchrist in behalf of Section Allegheny County versus G. A. Brown.

In the February elections of 1900 the Thirteenth Ward Branch, Section Allegheny County, nominated a full ward ticket, amongst whom were Anton Fenrich and Wm. J. Eberle, candidates for Common Council on the S. L. P. ticket.

The Democrats also put up a full ticket, but many of them were dissatisfied with their candidates for Common Council, some would vote for one and some for the other of the two, but only a very few voted straight.

Now, if those who split went over and voted for the Republican candidate it would mean that the Republicans would win. Now this is what was decided upon:

They would vote for one S. L. P. candidate. This became known to some members at a New Year's gathering at the home of a father-in-law of one of the members. The father-in-law, who is a ring Democrat, told some of the S. L. P. members present.

This came to Eberle's knowledge, and he laid his plans looking to be the "first Socialist elected to the Council," etc. With two candidates on our ticket, some of the Democrats would vote for Fenrich, some for Eberle, and so William J. put up his little job by which Fenrich was put off the ticket and Eberle stood alone, thus getting 139 votes, the rest of the ticket 32.

In order to get Fenrich off the ticket a second ward convention of the S. L. P. was necessary, and in calling this TWO SETS OF POSTAL-CARDS WERE USED. SOME RECEIVED THEIR NOTICE THE DAY BEFORE AND SOME THE DAY AFTER THE CONVENTION.

Now all this was brought out at the trial mentioned above, and not one word of rebuttal or denial offered, and yet Eberle got away on his own motion.

The case was thrown out. I need say no more. Lawry was secretary of the grievance committee. Only a small part of the evidence is given here. Are you surprised that Lawry quit in disgust. Disgust is the cause of Lawry's withdrawal. G. A. Brown.

Quakertown, Pa., Sept. 29.—Section Quakertown, Bucks County, and Section Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., did not take any part in voting on the unconstitutional and traitorous proposition of the defunct S. E. C. of Pittsburgh. Both of these Sections stand with the Socialist Labor Party, U. S. A., and do not recognize nor indorse traitors and deserters.

Section Bethlehem, however, voted 12 in favor and none against to "withdraw," etc. I went over there last night with Com. R. Katz, of New York.

We found most of the members at headquarters and a special meeting was held. In my opinion, it would be rather interesting for the Party members to know what elements gravitate towards "the only logical centre of Socialism in America," and to know and appreciate them we must hear them talk, hear their objections against the Party officers and Party management. Here are a few: The organizer of the section stated that he is young in the movement, that he does not know of any bad act on the part of the national officers of the Party, but, that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire; that he believes in harmony and unity and therefore voted to "withdraw" from the "National Verband."

Another had this to say: That De Leon upon being questioned whether Socialism in Germany is the same as in America, had replied that there was a difference. The same man had another objection against the S. L. P. in general and Section New York in particular, namely that there were not even one hundred German members in Section New York, but that all the honest, lifelong "Genossen" were with the Kangs. Still another found fault with the "Managing Powers" in New York, because, he claimed, the Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, published in Cleveland, used too harsh language and came out too bluntly for Socialism.

One let the cat out of the bag, claiming that the Alliance had been organizing "scabs" in Davis' cigar factory and elsewhere. And still another declared that he is in favor of unity of all "Socialist forces."

Comment to these objections is hardly needed. D. C. Wismer,
Organizer Section Quakertown, Pa.

Braddock, Pa., Sept. 24.—The loyal members of the S. L. P. of Allegheny County will meet at Braddock, at the corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, on Sunday, October 5, at 6.30 p. m. sharp.

All members of the S. L. P. that stand for the National Organization should attend, but latter day Kangs need put in no appearance, as we have no use for them. The word is: "Are you for or against the Socialist Labor Party?" If you are for, you are welcome; but if not, you can stay away, for we will not have any treason hatchers, grafters or job hunters. Have had enough of them; have no more use for them.

This is in compliance with the instructions of our joint meeting of East Pittsburg and Braddock branches and G. A. Brown, of Allegheny. Mind the time, 6.30 p. m., and place, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets. Fraternally yours,

E. R. Markley,
1220 Washington street,
Braddock, Pa.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

C. J. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—"Intellectuals" is a name given by derision to a certain element that joins the Socialist Movement, and that believes that, because it is more literate than the average workingman, therefore, it knows all about the movement. The "Intellectual" is an ignorant, tho not illiterate man. As a matter of course his vanity keeps step with his lack of sound information. There is one more feature in the physiognomy of the "Intellectual," he is visionary and utterly incapable of grasping the Labor Question. Scratch an "Intellectual" and you find a man who leans on the middle class.

N. J. LEWIS, CHIEF SECRETARY OF SALVATION ARMY, N. Y.—Spare yourself the trouble of sending us any more "puffs" of your General. We take no stock either in him or your organization, which has approved itself a handmaid of the capitalist class by taking the places of men on strike, and working for scab wages.

J. N., OURAY, COL.—1st. The term, "Politically, I am a Socialist" is full of holes. If a person says he is politically a Socialist, he can only mean that in other respects he is not a Socialist. This is nonsense. Socialist politics is only one of the manifestations of Socialist conviction; and Socialist politics would be but a very measly thing if other manifestations in the individual did not tally with it.

2d. A candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is not a politician. The term "politician" has acquired an exact meaning in this country. It means a man whose trade is politics. No S. L. P. candidate comes under that definition; or, if any does so come, he is bounced at the double quick.

"READER," BLYTHSDALE, PA.—Unquestionably, "where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire." The wonder is that, being so near Pittsburg, you are still looking for the fire. Do you read the correspondence under the standing head "Light is Breaking?" You will there find the letter of A. G. Brown showing that W. J. Eberle tried to use the S. L. P. in the crooked political way of capitalist ward heelers. Do you want any more fire than that to explain the volumes of blackguard smoke that he and his accomplices have been raising? In the Social Democracy, such political chicanery endears a man to his party; in the S. L. P. the man who indulges in such practices knows his name is Dennis; the fire of his crookedness burns him out of the Party; in the process of his burning out, dense volumes of smoke are emitted. Yes indeed there was a fire.

E. R., PATERSON, N. J.—The first error you mention you will find corrected in the Sunday People; as to the second, read the article over carefully.

A. E., KALAMAZOO, MICH.—It was in the "Volkszeitung" of Tuesday, September 9, in the course of an editorial headed "Hanford and De Leon" that the passage occurred in which its Social Democratic readers are advised to convince the workingman that, if for any reason they can not vote for Hanford (the Social Democratic candidate) they should then, under no circumstances, vote for De Leon.

"———," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The large number of letters from Curran and Eberle to comrades in all parts of the country that have been sent in here, coupled with other facts, now make quite clear what the "plan of campaign" was. It was this: The several "Statements" were to come down upon the membership at stated intervals. The repetition of the same general charges to have its effect. The Sanial and Keinard letters were reserved as trump cards. They were expected to floor whoever still had preserved sense enough to stand. But that was not all. An extensive reptile-like correspondence was kept up with all parts of the country, making additional false charges, holding out all sorts of false hopes. It was then expected that delegates elected to a convention in an atmosphere thus craftily poisoned, would be easy puppets for these gentry to manage. And they would capture and scuttle the Party. Of course this "plan of campaign" proceeded from the theory that the Party was made up of cockroaches—and there the conspiracy died.

E. O. C., DENVER, COL.—1st. At a fire in a Milwaukee hotel where Debs was stopping some of his property was burnt. In the inventory of such property, given by Debs himself, there was a bunch of railroad passes.

2d. By stumping for Thomas for Governor, D. C. Coats was selling out the working class in that Thomas had denounced the miners on strike as bandits. Coats was engaged to do the stumping as a "representative workingman," so as to cover up Thomas' record and even give it the endorsement of Labor.

R. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is no S. L. P. ticket in your State this year. The ticket you refer to is that of the Eberle political crooks, who log-rolled with the capitalist parties and manipulated a ward nomination convention in the approved manner of political crooks. Keep your vote for next year.

"R." PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are getting things twisted. The "Statements" did deal with internal Party matters; but they dealt with them externally. They were in the hands of the public even before they got into the hands of the Party.

J. C. Y., NEW YORK.—You can make any Social Democrat, who gives you such an answer, look silly by just asking him in what issue of what paper of theirs was the expulsion announced of any of the many political log-rollers in their party.

E. S., PASSAIC, N. J.—B wins. Socialism has as little to do with religion as astronomy or higher algebra.

A. J., S. BOSTON, MASS.—In The People of September 27 you will find the "check-off" system treated.

N. F., NEWARK, N. J.—You were right in considering that passage in the Letter Box a mistake. You were right in expecting to see the correction in the following, last Sunday's, issue. But you are wrong in saying the correction was not made. Look again.

H. B. S., LINCOLN, NEB.—1st. Your letter on the Curran-Metzler correspondence was not published because, in our judgment, the space could be used to better purpose. For the same reason a second batch of that correspondence, sent by Metzler, was not published, nor some other letters on the subject written in the opposite sense from yours. The principals having been heard by the first batch that was enough.

2d. Membership in the Party by a contributor is not a warrant to entitle any and every thing he sends to go into the columns of the Party organ. If it were, then The People would have to be many times larger than it is; in the second place, much unfit matter would have to appear.

3d. The Editorship of The People is not a tube through which any and everything can be blown into The People. It is a position of responsibility. The Editor has the duty to exercise his judgment, and exclude what he considers harmful. Superficial folks may call him an "autocrat" for that. The freedom of speech includes the freedom to talk nonsense. The Editor is no autocrat. Above him stands the N. E. C. Anyone who deems himself suppressed can appeal to the N. E. C.

4th. You may suit yourself about sending postage for the return of your letter. It will be returned so soon as the personnel of this office—altogether too small to attend to the imperative requirements of a daily—has nothing better to do than to hunt up your matter from the heap of rejected manuscripts.

J. A., PORTLAND, ORE.—Can there be any doubt in the matter? Is it likely that the Government that tolerates lynchings of negroes and of Italians, and the wholesale slaughter of the workingman in the factories, and is furnishing the Filipinos with the water cure—is it likely that that Government has any really humane motives when it intercedes for the Jews in distant Roumania? Of course it is simply to catch Jewish votes.

S. D. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—We should smile there was "some fire" under "all this smoke." A big fire too; and it is being located. Just read answer given above to "Reader," Blythsdale, Pa.

A. B., NEW YORK.—Who would bother about whether the "Intellectuals" simply like to spin out phrases and repeat abstractions? Even if these abstractions have been said before and much better, who would bother whether some folks like to thrum on that string only? The real trouble with the "Intellectuals" is not that. The real trouble with them is that they don't want anybody to do anything else, and insist in dragging the movement down to a debating club for conceited college whipper-snappers. That's what compels the grabbing and bouncing them.

C. G. D., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The poems were received, and will eventually be published.

D. G., BOSTON, MASS.—Don't caricature "democracy." If you do, you destroy it. "Democracy" does not exclude common sense; on the contrary, it includes it. Think it over.

"READER," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Just think a little further along that line. You will then realize how Eberle and his accomplices must have felt a cut across their faces every time The People cow-hided the Social Democrats for their acts of political corruption. Think still a little further, and you will realize how, in pursuit of its duty to castigate treason to the working class, The People regularly hits more crooks than it knows of. Nothing was known here until now about that base manoeuvre of political corruption whereby Eberle ran as sole candidate for Common Council. But he and his pals knew it; and they felt hit every time the corrupt practices of others were exposed; and their endeavors to hush up the matter must have become ever harder, due to The People's persistent lashing of every new act of corruption that it learned about. This explains much of the outbursts against the national officers that periodically break out from unexpected sources.

S. S., NEW YORK.—Porto Rico does not appear in the "Semi Annual Report of the National Executive Committee" of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. It comes to the surface only when that party's "unity" conventions must be packed.

T. A. D., NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.—Bear with us, if the matter, not being readily found, is delayed.

D. D., CLEVELAND, O.—It isn't a matter of "blow," it is a matter of fact. The German Social Democracy once pooh-poohed at Bismarck for proposing things that the party now takes up. The S. L. P. has to set the pace to the Socialism of the world. Here capitalism is at its best; here, accordingly, the Socialist movement must be at its clearest.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, October 3, at 2-6 New Reade street, A. Gilhaus in the chair. The recording secretary, J. Hammer, had to be sent to a meeting of the Il Proletario managing committee to represent the N. E. C. and John J. Kinneally acted in his stead. R. Katz was absent, he having been sent on party work to Pennsylvania. The financial report for the week ending September 27 showed receipts $74; expenditures $67.15.

Communications: From R. Katz, dated Quakertown, Pa., reporting the work done in Eastern Pennsylvania to counteract the logical centrists. From Allegheny, Pa., bearing upon the methods pursued by the Eberle-Schulberg combination in gradually poisoning, by false report, the minds of the membership in Allegheny county and reporting steps taken toward the reorganization of the section. From Virginia S. E. C. setting forth that they find it impossible, with their small membership, to raise $425 as per proposition of Washington S. E. C.; also that two of the three sections in the State have attached themselves to The Daily People Auxiliary League. From L. F. Dworschak, Eveleth, Minn., announcing enrollment in Daily People Auxiliary League together with Comrade Morin and sending $5 as first payment. From Ohio S. E. C. asking that Comrade De Leon, when at Buffalo, set aside one day for Cleveland; N. Y. S. E. C. having agreed to yield that one day, secretary was instructed to so notify Cleveland. From Chicago, Ill., telegram and letter to the effect that Section Chicago had done what had all along been expected, namely, that it had, by a vote of 15 to 7, decided to follow the example set by the logical centrists and removed itself out of the party. Resolved to formally expel Section Chicago and to instruct the National secretary to at once take steps toward reorganization. Resolved also to suspend the Illinois S. E. C., hitherto located at Chicago and to appoint Collinsville the temporary seat of the said Illinois S. E. C. From the organizer of the defunct Illinois S. E. C., one Dr. Dubin, a letter to the effect that Section Madison county, Ill., (Collinsville) had been "suspended" by the S. E. C. Under ordinary circumstances, this alleged suspension would not stand for the reason that no S. E. C. has the power, under the S. L. P. constitution, to suspend a section, but in view of the developments outlined above, the letter was tabled.

Section New Britain, Conn., reported election of new organizer. Dover, N. H., reported about distribution of 3000 S. L. P. and S. D. P. leaflets which have made quite an impression. South Norwalk asked for English and Hungarian speaker.

The Texas S. E. C. sent communication relative to activity in "Union Labor party" and pure and simple unions of N. L. Griest, which matters were referred to The People for publication. The editor of the Socialistsche Arbeiter Zeitung offered to translate into German the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?" and run it serially in the paper. Referred to Labor News Company.

Decision of N. E. C. in the matter of charges of Section Lynn, Mass., against Massachusetts S. E. C. was submitted and adopted, copies to be sent to both sides of the controversy.

Section New York, in compliance with the call of the N. E. C., sent nominations to fill vacancy on the N. E. C. caused by the expulsion from the party of Ephriam Siff and same were received. The secretary was instructed to ascertain whether or not the nominees accept.

Adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
Recrding Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, at 6 p. m. Chairman, Justus Ebert. All members present. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. One application for member-at-large was laid over pending inquiry.

The financial secretary reported as follows:

Receipts.

Due stamps	$ 80.04
Campaign fund	53.80
Wallace and Lake fund	1.50
Balance on hand August 30	281.47
	$416.81

Expenses.

N. E. C. for due stamps	$ 70.00
Printing financial report for State convention	4.25
Carroll agitation fund	40.00
Postage and sundries	3.03
	$117.28
Balance on hand Sept. 30	$299.53
Total	$416.81

Report received and adopted.

A letter from White Plains asking for a De Leon meeting was referred to the Agitation committee. A letter from Section Monroe county referring to De Leon's tour was also referred to the Agitation committee. A postal from Section Utica was received and filed. A letter from Cleveland, Ohio, requesting to have De Leon speak there, Section Cleveland to bear the expense, was received and the request granted. The arrangement of details was referred to the Agitation committee with instructions to send De Leon to Cleveland on October 28, 1902. A letter from Section Troy asking for change of date in De Leon tour was received and referred to the Agitation committee with instructions to arrange to have De Leon speak in Troy on October 18, and in Gloversville on October 15, 1902.

The committee on $425 Daily People pledges in New York State reported the receipts of the following pledges: Westchester county, X. Y. Z., $5; Yonkers, Patrick F. Troy, $5; Joseph H. Sweeney, $5; Peter Jacobsen, $5; P. H. Garnjost, $5; Harold Jones, $1; Richard W. Gaffny, $3; Owen Carahar, $3; A. J. Baudais, $1; Thomas Baird, $1; Albert Swanson, $4; Dr. R. S. Fones, $25. Pleasant Valley, P. Davidson, $1. Mt. Kisco, Fred J. Flick, 50c. Rye Lake, P. Wegener, 25c. Total, $64.75. In addition to the above, Section Syracuse has promised to raise $50 toward the fund. This makes a grand total pledged and promised of $114.75.

Amounts paid on pledges are as follows: Westchester county, X. Y. Z., $5. Yonkers, Thomas Baird, $1; Albert Swanson, $1; Dr. R. S. Fones, $25. Pleasant Valley, D. Davidson, $1. Mt. Kisco, Fred J. Flick, 50c. Rye Lake, P. Wagener, 25c. Total, $33.75.

The committee furthermore reported that most of these pledges were made payable within sixty days and some extended beyond that time. It recommended that all pledges as nearly as practicable be made payable within sixty days, and now that the collection of pledges is in full swing, sections are urged to send along all pledges thus far secured.

The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Literature reported the publication of a Polish leaflet adopted for general agitation in and outside of New York State; sections in other States, desiring copies of the same, are instructed to apply to B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

The publication of 3000 lithographs of the gubernatorial candidate, Daniel De Leon, was entrusted to the Labor News Company, as was also the publication of card dodgers with the State ticket arranged after the style of the official ballot.

The publication of the following leaflets for State distribution was reported:

100,000 copies of The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party.

100,000 copies of Workingmen and the Trusts.

100,000 copies of Daniel De Leon's letter of acceptance.

Sections are urged to hurry their orders for leaflets to the State Committee.

The report was received and adopted.

Certificates of nomination were sent to Yonkers, Buffalo and Utica.

The Committee on $425 Daily People Pledge was instructed to call upon the General Committee, Section New York, and request that the subdivisions of the section take in hand the collection of Daily People pledges in Greater New York.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Sec'y.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 19'S MINUTES.

Minutes of meeting of District Assembly 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was held September 28, Comrade French in the chair, officers all present, delegates from L. A. 185, 330, 267, 373 present. One delegate from L. A. 387, Marlboro, was seated. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Organizer Henley recommended the adoption of the following rules:

1. That reports of committees on appeals or on investigation of charges shall be in written form. Adopted.
2. That the charters and other property of L. A.'s who have failed to file quarterly reports and are practically out of existence, to be taken by the D. A. 19. Adopted.
3. That amendments to constitution be discussed at our meetings till departure of our delegates to National convention. Adopted.
4. That an executive committee be elected by the district assembly to do all that may be assigned by the district assembly. Lost.
5. That secretary send reports of meetings to The Daily People for publication. Adopted.

Treasurer submitted report from January 1 to August 1, 1902. Total receipts for that period $119.06; total expenditure for same period $145.76, leaving a deficit of $26.70. Report received and turned over to Auditing committee, the latter's report to be sent to all locals in good standing.

Communications from Secretary Brower relative to locals not filing quarterly reports accepted and laid over for new business, from Barlboro, relative to local conditions, etc., filed. A bill from Comrade George Nelson for 90 cents with which he paid expenses to speaker on Boston Common, accepted and ordered paid. A bill from Comrade Surridge for 50 cents.

Picnic committee submitted partial report, accepted as progressive; committee on organization report accepted, to come up under head of new business.

Motion to discharge Grievance committee carried.

Moved and carried that committee on organization in conjunction with organizer act as an executive committee for the D. A. 19.

Moved and carried that committee on organization shall consist of six members instead of three, the former motion that it shall consist of three members was reconsidered. Comrades Ryan, Doyle and Tracey were elected the additional three members of the Organization committee.

Motion that the matter of locals not filing quarterly reports be referred to Organization committee, carried. Meeting adjourned.

J. White, Secretary.

N. Y. STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Sam Rosenzweig, N. Y. city	$1.00
30th A. D., N. Y. city, on account of list No. 23	2.25
6th and 10th A. D., N. Y. city, on list No. 3	2.00
Section Syracuse, on account of list No. 130	2.45
Jos. Lutkenhaus, 11th A. D., N. Y. city, on account of list No. 8	5.00
John Donohue, N. Y. city, donation	1.00
8th and 12th A. D., N. Y. city, on account of list No. 6	7.00
32d and 33d A. D., N. Y. city, on list No. 25	3.00
28th A. D., N. Y. city, on list No. 21	2.55
14th A. D., N. Y. city, on list No. 9	2.55
Total	$28.80
Previously acknowledged	$131.25
Grand total	$160.05

Less than four weeks separate us from Election Day and between now and then a pile of work must be put in to bring the principles of the S. L. P. before the working class of this State. To do this work, means to do it with must be had. Push the lists and send on the amounts collected.

Henry Kuhn,
Fin. Sec'y-Treas., N. Y. State Executive Committee, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Section New Haven, Conn.	$ 5.00
Section Teller County, Colo.	10.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
Section Louisville, Ky.	15.00
Fourth Assembly District, N. Y. City	3.00
Section Columbus, Ohio	1.00
Section Roanoke, Va.	5.00
Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
Total	$ 59.00
Previously acknowledged	317.72
Grand Total	$376.72

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The meeting of The Daily People Auxiliary League, held on Tuesday, September 30, 2-6 New Reade street, was rather poorly attended, many of the members being engaged in the work of the campaign. The financial secretary, A. Gillhaus, was absent, having to address a campaign meeting, and the treasurer of the league acted in his stead.

Since the last meeting, two weeks ago, ten new enrollments were reported as follows: John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sections Los Angeles, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., and the following branch organizations of Section New York: Bohemian Branch, headquarters of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and the Sixteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts.

The receipts since last meeting were as follows:

Section Cleveland, O.	$ 3.00
16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn	4.00
Herm. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	3.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	4.00
35th A. D., New York	3.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
Section Richmond, Va.	5.00
32d and 33d A. D., New York	2.00
A. Good, New York City	3.00
J. A. Anthony, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
23d A. D. New York	5.00
John Plamondon, N. Y. C.	5.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
J. M. Harkow, Brooklyn	1.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.00
W. McVeigh, N. Y. C.	5.00
28th A. D., New York	5.20
Section Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
A. Francis, N. Y. C.	6.00
John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn	5.00
F. Brauckmann, N. Y. C.	5.00
Bohemian Branch, N. Y. C.	8.50
Headquarters 14th A. D., N. Y. C.	5.00
16th A. D., N. Y. C.	5.00
Joseph Scheuerer, N. Y. C.	20.00
Total	$ 120.70
Previously acknowledged	1447.75
Grand total	$1568.45

The next meeting of the league will be held on Tuesday, October 14, at which a full attendance of the membership is urgently requested.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer D. P. A. L.

BROOKLYN AGITATION.

The following amounts have been received on pledges by the Brooklyn Agitation Committee:

E. S. Baldwin	$ .20
Twentieth A. D., Tickets	1.25
Thirteenth A. D., Tickets	1.00
B. Swett	.25
H. Teichlauf	1.00
J. J. Hanlon	.25
R. Mains	.25
A. Ruhnke	2.00
Wm. Brower	.25
H. Kober	.25
E. C. Schmidt	.25
E. S. Baldwin	.10
G. Signorovitz	.25
R. Mains	.25
Louis Miller	1.25
Wm. Brower	.25
E. Miller	.75
T. Campbell	.25
J. Hanlon	.25
J. L. Brennan	.50
A. Barrel	.15
E. C. Schmidt	.25
Twentieth A. D., Tickets	1.00
Arbeiter Bender	.25
Tenth A. D., Donation	5.00
Total	$18.45

Edward C. Schmidt, Sec'y.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged	$32.42
34th A. D., N. Y., on list 88	2.00
Adolph Klein, N. Y., donation	5.00
6th and 10th A. D.'s N. Y., on list 15, collected by G. Detz	1.25
6th and 10th A. D.'s N. Y., on list No. 12	2.25
6th and 10th A. D.'s N. Y., on list No. 16	3.00
H. Mahland, N. Y. on list No. 200	2.00
34th A. D., N. Y., on list No. 88	1.00
35th A. D., N. Y., on list No. 98	1.40
John J. Kinneally, donation	1.00
John Donohue, donation	1.00
Total	$52.32

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., C. Corbin in the chair. Absent and excused, Darch; without excuse, Forbes.

Minutes of last regular and special meetings adopted as read.

Communications: From Kuhn, New York, containing proposition of the Washington S. E. C. to raise funds for Daily People. The secretary was instructed to reply that we are acting along lines of Auxiliary League; from Woodley, Toronto, containing receipts of money paid for legal talent in the Hamilton case, also bearing on the methods to attack the by-law. After carefully considering the merits of the advice given it was decided to table this communication until we correspond with Section Hamilton in the matter.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

WISCONSIN, ATTENTION!

All comrades in the State who have nomination papers are herewith notified that the same must be in the hands of the State Secretary, John Vierthaler, 340 Fifth street, by the 15th of October at the latest, in order that they may be sent to the proper State officers for filing by the time required by law.

Fraternally, John Vierthaler.

LITHOGRAPH PORTRAITS OF DANIEL DeLEON,

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These portraits are especially suitable for advertising meetings during the present campaign, as well as bringing our ticket to the attention of workingmen. Send orders to

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

DE LEON'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for Daniel De Leon, the party's candidate for governor of New York. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do their utmost to make the meetings successful in every respect.

October 8—Brooklyn.
October 9—Staten Island.
October 10—Yonkers.
October 11—Peekskill.
October 12—Newburg.
October 13, 14 and 15—Albany and Troy.
October 16—Schenectady.
October 17—Amsterdam.
October 18—Johnstown.
October 19Gloversville.
October 20—Utica.
October 21 and 22—Syracuse.
October 23—Watertown.
October 24—Auburn.
October 25—Rochester.
October 26 and 27—Buffalo.

CARROLL'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to make this tour a success.

October 8 and 9—Schenectady.
October 10—Amsterdam.
October 11, 12 and 13—Johnstown and Gloversville.
October 14—Utica.
October 15, 16 and 17—Syracuse.
October 18 and 19—Watertown.
October 20 and 21—Auburn.
October 22 and 23—Rochester.
October 24—Batavia.
October 25, 26 and 27—Buffalo.
October 28—Dunkirk.
October 29—Corning.
October 30 and 31—Elimra.
November 1—Owego.
November 2 and 3—Binghamton.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

October 8—Springfield, Mass.
October 9—Holyoke, Mass.
October 10 to 12—Troy, N. Y., and vicinity.
October 13—Schenectady, N. Y.
October 14—Syracuse, N. Y.
October 15—Rochester, N. Y.
October 16—Buffalo, N. Y.
October 17—Cleveland, Ohio.
October 18—Detroit, Mich.
October 19—Columbus, Ohio.
October 20—Dayton, Ohio.
October 21 and 22—Kentucky.
October 23 and 24—Indiana.
October 25 and 26—St. Louis, Mo.
October 28—East St. Louis, Ill.
October 29—Jacksonville, Ill.
November 1—Duluth, Minn.
November 2—Minneapolis, Minn.
November 3—St. Paul, Minn.

ITINERARY OF J. F. MALLONEY AND SAM. J. FRENCH.

October 8.—Everett.
October 9.—Abington.
October 10.—Brockton.
October 11.—Gardner.
October 12.—Worcester.
October 13.—North Adams.
October 14.—Adams.
October 15.—Pittsfield.
October 16.—Holyoke.
October 17.—Springfield.
October 18.—Marlboro.
October 19.—Worcester.
October 20.—Fitchburg.
October 21.—Lowell.
October 22.—Lawrence.
October 23.—Haverhill.
October 24.—Lynn.
October 25.—Salem.
October 26.—Boston.
October 27.—Open date.
October 28.—Lawrence.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF CONNECTICUT.

You are hereby called upon to cast your vote on the proposed by-laws to the constitution for the State of Connecticut. The vote cast has to be sent to the secretary of the S. E. C. not later than November 1 on which day the vote closes.

Section New Britain has amended Article III, Section 1, the last sentence of which is to read: "A general vote is to decide as to place and date of the constitution." Insert in your voting blank: Amendment of Section New Britain: yes.... no....

Your S. E. C. desires to know your opinion about the proposition of the S. E. C. of Washington about raising $425 in our State to wipe out the indebtedness on The Daily People.

Connecticut State Exec. Committee.
M. Lechnes, Sec'y.
4 Bellevue street.

IMPORTANT!

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in Connecticut!

The "general ticket" containing the names of the State officers will also contain in their respective districts the names for the following offices, viz., Sheriff, Senator and Judge of Probate.

Any section that wishes to nominate candidates for the aforenamed offices should do so at once and report result without delay to the Connecticut State Executive Committee,

Mat. Lechner, Sec'y.

CAMPAIGN CARDS.

We have prepared a neat campaign card containing a half-tone portrait of Comrade De Leon, candidate for Governor, the party emblem, instructions to voters, and the full State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

These cards will be furnished to sections and individuals at $1 per thousand. Send orders to

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

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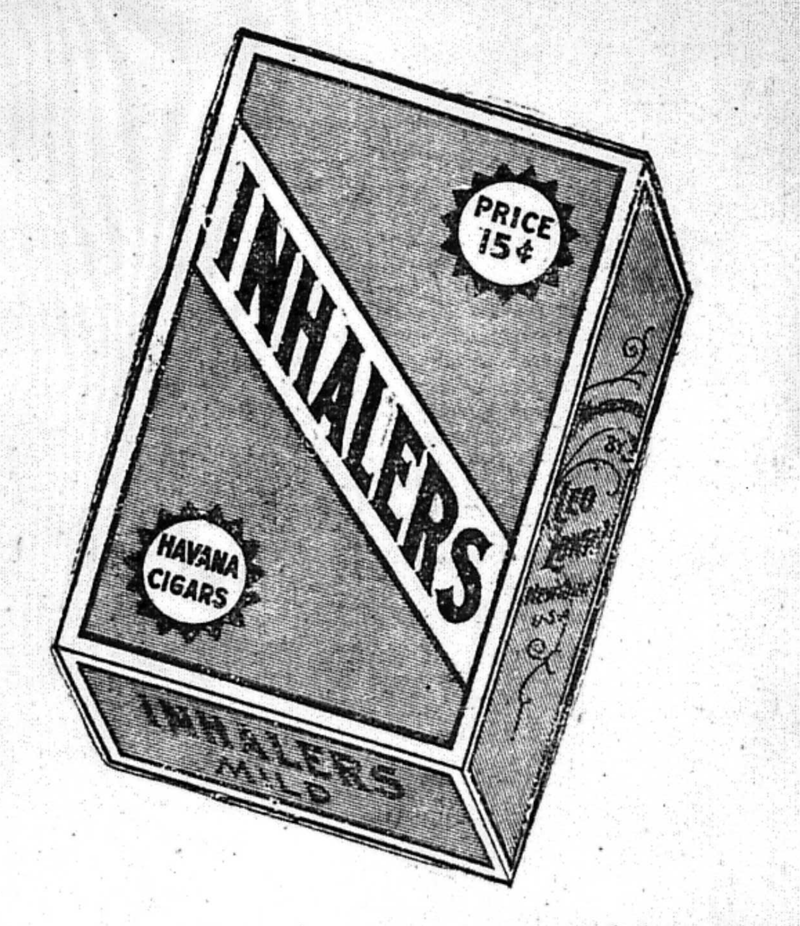

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The above represents a new package of Cigarros, the "Laska." They are manufactured by the United Tobacco Co., and are the very best that labor and skill can produce, and if the "BEST" you want, try them. They are better in aroma than the majority of Havanas, possessing an aroma that has heretofore not existed in any smoke—PRICE 15 CENTS PER PACKAGE OF FIVE—SAMPLE PACKAGE MAILED POSTPAID UPON RECEIPT OF 15 CENTS.
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